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ABSTRACT

This workbook on library skills for psychological research covers: (1) how to look up books by title or author, including an introduction to STARS (the Stony Brook Automated Retrieval System); (2) how to find books by subject using STARS and how to consult the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings; (3) the kinds of informational questions in psychology that can be answered with reference works and the types of reference books available; (4) the importance of journals for psychological research and how to identify appropriate journals; (5) how to use a periodical index, the Stony Brook Union List of Serials, and the titles of periodical indexes useful for research in psychology; (6) how to use abstracting sources and the titles of abstracting sources useful for psychology; (7) how to use the Social Sciences Citation Index, CD-ROMs, and computerized information retrieval; (8) how to use newspapers and general magazines, the use of specialized newspaper indexes, and location of microform articles; (9) the use of reference sources for getting information about psychological tests and measures; and (10) government documents in the Stony Brook library and how to locate appropriate documents. Each chapter contains review questions, an answer key, and samples of questions that appear on the course practicum exam. (KRN)

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LIBRARY SKILLS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A WORKBOOK FOR PSYCHOLOGY 121

3RD EDITION

CHRISTINE KING
NATHAN BAUM
RICHARD FEINBERG
SARA FARKAS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK

MELVILLE LIBRARY

1992

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CHAPTER ONE

HOW TO FIND BOOKS
WHEN YOU KNOW THE TITLE OR AUTHOR

After you have read this chapter you will become familiar with:

- The STARS system search by title
- The STARS system search by author

INTRODUCTION

The best way to find books in the main campus libraries is to use STARS (the Stony Brook Automated Retrieval System), the main campus computerized library catalog. STARS lists library materials held throughout the main campus library system. STARS terminals are found in all branch libraries and in many locations in the main library. (Materials in the Health Sciences Library are not listed on STARS.)

In this chapter we will discuss how to search STARS by title or by the author's name.

It is not necessary to memorize any codes or instructions in order to search STARS. Explanatory pamphlets are available to guide you. The STARS System has "HELP" screens to explain procedures. To progress along in your search:

READ THE COMMAND INSTRUCTIONS AT THE BOTTOM OF EACH SCREEN.

TITLE SEARCH

All cataloged library materials including books, magazines, journals, motion pictures, sound recordings, plays, musical scores, government documents, technical reports, etc. are listed in STARS under **title**.

To search by title, type **t=** followed by the entire title or the beginning of the title. Then press the (return) key. Accurate spelling is essential for retrieval. Omit initial articles (a,an,the,la,los,de), punctuation and accent marks.

examples

t=urban econ (RETURN)	**OMIT** initial articles.
t=great gatsby (RETURN)	**OMIT** capitals
t=mr justice (RETURN)	**OMIT** all punctuation
t=miserable (RETURN)	**OMIT** accent marks
t=brother kara (RETURN)	enter **beginning** of title

AUTHOR SEARCH

To search by author type **a=** followed by the author's last name or a portion of the last name, then press the (return) key. If the last name is common, type the complete last name followed by the authors first name. Punctuation, capitalization and accents are not necessary.

Also use the "author" command, (**a=**) when looking for:
- an editor, compiler, translator, composer etc.
- an organization, institution or a conference.

Acronyms such as UNESCO or OPEC may be entered as such or spelled out. Likewise, abbreviations such as ASPCA may be entered as is or spelled out.

examples

a=holmes oliver	**type** the **last** name first followed by the first name or initial
a=proust m	punctuation and capitalization **are not necessary**
a=unesco	**acronyms** may be entered
a=ibm	**abbreviations** may be entered
a=harvard university	**institutions** may be searched

SEARCH RESULTS

STARS matches your request against the records in the database. When the system finds a record that contains your statement, it retrieves the record and displays it for you.

- When your search results in a large number of matches, a guide screen or an index screen will appear. The guide screen is a one-page summary of entries that match your search term. By selecting the appropriate group from the guide screen you will then see the index screen. On the index screen, authors, titles and year of publication will be displayed. You can then choose to view a bibliographic record screen, a description of the entry of your choice.

- If STARS reports "NO ENTRIES FOUND", this means that the item you want is not owned by our libraries, or has not yet been cataloged or that you made a mistake in your search statement. TRY AGAIN, then ask a librarian for help.

Q. WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD?

A. A bibliographic record is a screen displaying a description of an item. Bibliographic records can be displayed in **Br**(brief) view or **LO**(long) view. Both views contain: author, title, publication, item description, subject headings, location, call number and circulation information. The long view also displays notes, contents, and descriptive data. STARS automatically displays the brief view. To see the long view, type **LO** (enter) at the command line.

The **subject headings** listed are Library of Congress Subject Headings. You can use these headings to find more material on the same topic.

The **location** tells you which library or library department houses the item.

The **call number** is the number assigned to the book which indicates its "address" on a shelf within the library system. We use Library of Congress call numbers.

The **status** indicates the circulation information. If a due date is given, then the item is on loan. If it states "NOT CHECKED OUT" it should be on the shelf.

Q. WHAT DOES A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER STAND FOR?

A. To locate the item you want, it is helpful to know that each call number designates a specific location. In order to go to the open shelves in the stacks and browse by subject, it is worthwhile to become acquainted with the broad subject classification of your field of interest.

The Library of Congress Classification system separates all knowledge into 21 classes. Each class is identified by a letter of the alphabet; subclasses (more specific subject areas) are symbolized by a combination of letters. A call number always begins with a letter (or letters).

LC classes

A - general works
B - philosophy, religion
C - auxiliary sciences of history
D - history general & old world
E-F - history of America
G - geography, anthropology
H - social sciences
  HB-HJ - economics
  HM-HT - sociology
J - political science
K - law
L - education
M - music
N - fine arts
P - language & literature
Q - science
  QA - mathematics
  QC - physics
  QD - chemistry
  QK - botany
R - medicine
S - agriculture
T - technology
U - military service
V - naval service
Z - bibli. & library science

The result is that books about similar subjects will be shelved together, giving you the opportunity to browse the shelves in a call number range and discover additional books related to your area of interest.

After the letters, a call number includes numbers that more precisely identify the topic. Additional letters and numbers follow that identify the author's name. Finally a date may designate a particular edition, thus implying that there was an earlier edition.

The designation "oversize" is important. The "x" preceding the call number indicates a tall book. In most areas the tall books are shelved on special taller shelves near the regular collection.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO WRITE DOWN THE FULL CALL NUMBER ACCURATELY.

An **example of a LC call number**

BF	tells you that book is in the field of psychology
1099	further identifies the subject
.N53	further narrows the subject
H	first letter of author's last name
83	helps put the author in alphabetic order
1987	gives publication date

Q. HOW DO I FIND BOOKS WITHIN THE LIBRARY?

A. Examine the bibliographic record screen and copy down the **location** and **call number**. The next step is to go to that location yourself and find the material. A campus map is available at the main library reference desk to help you locate the branch libraries. A bookmark explaining the location of materials within the bookstacks is also available at the reference desk. Some items are kept in other departments of the main library building; consult the floor plan for specific locations.

Examples of Library locations listed on STARS

LOCATION	means
MAIN LIBRARY STACKS	Open stacks in Main Library, 3rd floor entrance
REFERENCE, Main Lib.	Reference Dept. in Main Library
BIOLOGY LIBRARY	Biology departmental library

CHAPTER ONE REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers to questions are on page 8.

1. The name of the main campus library system online catalog is _____.

2. What is the basic search command when looking in STARS by author?_____.

3. What is the basic search command when looking in STARS by title?_____.

4. When looking up an author's name in STARS, type in the last name first. True or False?

5. A book which is a collection of essays should be listed in STARS under the compiler or editor as well as the title. True or False?

6. One result of the Library of Congress Classification system is that books on related subjects are shelved in the same vicinity. True or False?

7. No two books in our library will have exactly the same call number. True or False?

8. Sometimes a book's year of publication is the last part of its call number. True or False?

9. What would be the search statement on STARS for a book entitled The Last Picture Show?_____

10. What would be the search statement for a book entitled An Exodus Theology?_____

11. What would be the search statement for a book by Charles Dickens?_____

12. A small x in front of a call number means that a volume is_____.

13. STARS will tell you whether the book you want is out. True or False?

14. A handout which contains call letters and their locations in our library system is available at the Reference Desks. True or False?

15. Find the book A History of Western Music by Donald J. Grout published in 1988 on STARS. Look at the bibliographic record screen and answer the following questions:

The co-author is_____.
The publisher is_____, published in_____city.
This is the _____edition and there are _____pages.
The subject heading for the book is _____.
In which Library is this book located? _____.
What is the full call number? _____.

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following:

1. Do we own the book Terror that Comes in the Night: an Experience by David Hufford? What is the call number?

2. Do we own the book Life beyond the Earth by Samuel Moffat? What is its call number?

3. Who wrote the book Reagan's America? Do we own any other books by this author?

4. How many editions of Auto Repairs for Dummies do we own? Where is the latest one located in the library?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--CHAPTER 1, PSY 121
(Relevant workbook pages appear in parentheses)

1. STARS (page 1)
2. a= (page 2)
3. t= (page 1)
4. True (page 2)
5. True (page 2, author search, paragraph 2)
6. True (page 4, paragraph 4)
7. True (This is implied in the text on page 4 although not specifically stated.)
8. True (page 4, paragraph 5)
9. t=last picture show (page 1, bottom)
10. t=exodus theology (page 1, bottom)
11. a=dickens charles (page 2, author search)
12. a tall book (oversized) (page 4, last paragraph)
13. True (page 3, last paragraph)
14. True (page 5, middle)
15. C.V. Palisca
    Norton, New York City
    4th, 910
    music--history and criticism
    music
    ML160.G87 1988

CHAPTER TWO

HOW TO FIND BOOKS ON YOUR TOPIC USING STARS

The goal of this chapter is to teach you

- how to search STARS by subject to find material on your topic
- how to consult the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to determine which terms are authorized.

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we will discuss how to use STARS effectively to find out what books the library owns on the topic of your choice. (The method for finding articles in periodicals will be explained in another chapter.)

Authorized subject headings are assigned to all cataloged library materials (with the exception of fiction). The headings used in STARS are selected from the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings (LCSH). Therefore we will also explain some basics about this list of subject headings.

SUBJECT SEARCH

To search by subject, type the subject command **s=** followed by a subject term, then press the (return) key. Choosing the term to enter is an important decision.

It is possible to start your search with a subject term of your own and progress by following the reference instructions that appear on the terminal screen.

Or, you may consult the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings first to find the authorized subject heading that most closely reflects your topic and then enter it into the system and progress on-line.

NOTE: LCSH headings are potentially usable in our system. We say "potentially usable" because if we have **NO BOOKS** on a particular topic, we **Will NOT** include headings for that topic.

SEARCH RESULTS

The screens that appear while subject searching are similar to those you have seen when previously searching by title and author. You will see instructions on the screen which may help you improve your search strategy.

- Look at the top of the screen for search results.
- Read and follow the **commands** that appear at the bottom of the screen.

Alternative terms may have to be considered; additional terms may have to be entered.

During your class meeting, you will receive additional printed material and explanations to further illustrate subject searching, as well as the types of entries that result and how to proceed in locating items.

Q. WHAT IS THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS? WHERE IS IT LOCATED?

A. The Library of Congress List of Subject Headings is a three volume set of red books that list the subject headings we use in STARS.It is a system devised by the Library of Congress. Since the LCSH is the standard used by our library it is worthwhile becoming familiar with this tool. Sets of LCSH are located near many STARS terminals throughout the libraries on campus. A set is behind the Reference Desk.

Q. WHAT TYPES OF HEADINGS ARE LISTED IN THE LCSH?

A. In the LCSH volumes you will find:

- exact form of subject headings which may be used to search STARS. **Note BOLD FACED TERMS.**

- subdivisions of those headings
  (preceded by dashes)
  which will display automatically on screens if material on those topics exist in the STARS database. Subdivisions (also called sub-headings) narrow down broad subject headings.

- related subject terms
  (preceded by notations: **nt** for narrower term, **rt** for related term, or **bt** for broader term)
  which may help you expand or refine your search.

- terms which should **not** be used are preceded by **use** or notation **uf** for used for.

Q. HOW DOES ONE ENTER LCSH HEADINGS INTO STARS?

A. Once you have consulted the LCSH list it is important to enter the headings accurately. First type the subject command **s=** followed by the term.

Following are some basic rules and a few examples.

- Be careful not to abbreviate or omit words within the subject heading. You may shorten (truncate) the end of the subject heading.

- If you are using a subject heading that contains subdivisions, always put two hyphens between a subject heading and the subdivsions.

- **Ignore** punctuation, capital letters, and parentheses when typing in a subject heading.

- Proper names of most people, places, and organizations are not listed in LCSH but they may be used. Omit dates of birth and death.

examples

rule

no abbreviations

LC HEADING:	ENTER:
arts and children	s=arts and children
women in the motion picture industry	s=women in the motion

add two hyphens between subject heading and subdivision

LC HEADING:	ENTER
youth-alcohol abuse	s=youth--alcohol abuse
United States-history	s=united states--history

ignore punctuation

LC HEADING:	ENTER:
music, influence of	s=music influence of

ignore capitals

LC HEADING:	ENTER:
Rose Bowl Game, Pasadena, Calif	s=rose bowl game pasadena

ignore parenthesis

LC HEADING:	ENTER:
sunfish (sailboats)	s=sunfish sailboats

proper names

LC HEADING:	ENTER:
Brooklyn Bridge	s=brooklyn bridge
Washington, George, 1732-1791	s=washington george

KEYWORD SEARCHING

Keyword searching allows you to enter terms from different parts of the record. The keyword search command is **k=** followed by one or more terms with a connecting operator. Then press the (return) key. There are many options available when using the keyword command. Once you become more familiar with STARS basic keyword searches, you can type **exp k** and learn more about the possibilities in keyword searching.

Three types of keyword searches that you may find helpful at this stage are:

-a two term search
type in two significant terms separated by the word "and".

examples

k=children and alcohol	result: 4 titles
k=Japanese and dictionary	result: 25 titles
k=Hamlet and criticism	result: 83 titles

-author's last name and one significant word from the title.
type the author's last name and one significant word from the title separated by the word "and".

examples

k=galbraith and crash	result: 1 title
k=white and utopia	result: 2 titles

-a single term keyword search which can sometime yield more hits than another type of search.

examples

t=chocolate (result: 3 titles)	t=cacao (result: 5 titles)
s=chocolate (result: 2 titles)	s=cacao (result: 15 titles)
k=chocolate (result: 23 titles)	k=cacao (result: 20 titles)

Other Pointers Regarding Searching By Subject

Once you have a list of titles on your topic, you may notice that several of them are located on the same book shelf in the stacks as they have similar call numbers. Browsing in the stacks by call number can help you find additional material on your subject.

If a specific title which you want is not on the shelf, look up the known title or author on STARS and then note the subject headings on the screen. Use those subject headings to locate another item. In theory, the same subject headings should be assigned to books on similar subjects.

Subject searching can be somewhat of a challenge. Use some of the suggestions mentioned above. Read the instructions on the screens. Also, ask for help at the Reference Desk if you're stuck.

CHAPTER TWO REVIEW QUESTIONS
Answers are on following page.

1. The book that lists subject headings that can be looked up in STARS is entitled_____.

2. What is the basic search command when looking in STARS by subject?_____

3. All bold faced subject headings that appear in LCSH will appear in STARS. True or False?

4. George Bush's name does not appear in LCSH. If you wanted books specifically about him, what subject heading could you use?_____

5. Using a STARS terminal, determine if the library owns titles on the subject "medical emergencies." What other subject headings does STARS suggest to search under? _____
_____

6. Check the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to see if the heading "Japanese Drama" is listed.
How many narrower terms (NT) are listed?_____
Search s=japanese drama in STARS.
How many other terms are suggested to also search under?____
Why is there a difference in numbers?_____
_____

7. Using STARS, enter the command, s=food in art.
How many items are listed?_____
Enter the command, k=food and art.
How many items are listed?_____

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the practicum exam, you may be asked questions such as the following?

1. If you are looking for a book on the history of Minnesota, what would your STARS search statement be?

2. If you were looking for the book The Earth Shook, the Sky Burned, and it was out on loan, what subject heading would you enter in order to find a substitute book on the topic?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS-- CHAPTER 2, PSY 121
(Relevant workbook pages appear in parentheses)

1. Library of Congress List of Subject Headings (pages 9 and 10)
2. s= (page 9, Subject Search paragraph)
3. False (page 9, last paragraph)
4. s=bush george (page 11 last paragraph)
5. yes
   accident,
   first aid in illness and injury,
   psychiatric emergencies
6. yes
   15
   4
   The library has titles on some, but not all the headings listed in the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings. (page 9, bottom)
7. 1
   15

CHAPTER THREE

SOME MAJOR REFERENCE BOOKS

After completing this chapter you will be familiar with

-the kinds of informational questions in psychology that can be easily answered by reference books

-the types of reference books that can answer these questions

-some methods for finding these books on your own

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes several types of reference books which can help you answer a variety of basic research questions quickly and conveniently. The sources tend to present information in a brief, concise format, and therefore suit the student who is in need of background or review information. The following sources are covered:

*Specialized Encyclopedias
*Specialized Dictionaries
*Psychological Handbooks
*Biographical Sources and Directories
*Subject Bibliographies

SPECIALIZED ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Articles in this kind of encyclopedia are on topics that relate to one field or area of study. This is in contrast to general encyclopedias (e.g. Encyclopedia Americana) which attempt to include articles on all the world's knowledge. Articles in specialized encyclopedias are written by experts in their fields and are intended for serious researchers who would like to read scholarly overviews of topics in a given discipline. The articles in specialized encyclopedias usually include bibliographies which list writings on the topics covered.

A major specialized encyclopedia for psychology is the International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis, and Neurology (Ref BF31.I57 1977). This twelve volume work, published in 1977, contains articles written by over 1500 specialists. Most articles conclude with a bibliography of selected, important works on a particular topic. Another notable encyclopedia for psychology is the four volume Encyclopedia of Psychology (Ref BF31.E52 1984).

A third specialized encyclopedia which contains scholarly articles on topics in all the social sciences, including psychology, is the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (Ref H40.A2 I5).

See the listing of specialized encyclopedias at the end of this chapter.

SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES

The function of a specialized dictionary is to define a science's special vocabulary and terminology. The reference room contains a number of dictionaries in psychology and related fields. Definitions in these works are often lengthy; in some cases, several paragraphs in length.

An example of a dictionary of psychological terms is the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Psychology (Ref 31.E555 1983).

See the list of specialized dictionaries at the end of this chapter.

HANDBOOKS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Handbooks summarize major theories and describe the research methodology of a given field. They are really written for the practitioner to be used as a quick and easy consultation tool. They often include citations to landmark writings. The Handbook of Psychological Assessment (Ref BF176.G76 1990) is one such work.

See the list of handbooks in psychology at the end of this chapter.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND DIRECTORIES

Biographical dictionaries give information on individuals' lives. Depending on the source being used, articles can be quite long or extremely short. Some biographical sources include only individuals who are alive (e.g. Who's Who in America, Ref E663.W5612 Current Biography), while others only cover deceased persons (e.g. Biographical Dictionary of Psychology, Ref BF109.A1 Z85 1984).

There are two sources which, while they do not themselves contain individual biographies, identify articles and books that do. They are the Biography and Genealogy Master Index (RefCT213.B56 Current Biography), and Biography Index (Reference, Index Table 7).

Directories, on the other hand, identify a person's address and possibly his/her phone number and professional affiliations (e.g. the National Faculty Directory, Ref L901.N34 Current Biography). There are also directories that give information about organizations (e.g. the Encyclopedia of Associations, Ref AS22.E5 Reference Desk). A directory of psychologists is the Directory of the American Psychological Association (Ref BF11.A67 Current Biography).

There is even a book which is devoted to just identifying directories in all fields. This work is entitled Directories in Print (Ref AY2001.D55 Reference Desk).

See the list of biographical dictionaries and directories at the end of this chapter.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A subject bibliography is a book that lists writings on a specific topic. These writings can be books, journal and newspaper articles, and other sources of information. Some subject bibliographies will include brief annotations (summaries) of the writings that are listed. The major advantage of this type of reference book is that it lists in one volume many writings on a given topic. An example of a subject bibliography is Human Nonverbal Behavior (Ref BF637.C45 O25).

See the list of subject bibliographies at the end of this chapter.

HOW TO FIND REFERENCE BOOKS ON YOUR OWN

Many students are happy to know about the existence of helpful reference books but would also like to know how they can routinely find books like these on their own without having to ask a reference librarian. There are three basic ways to do this and they are outlined below.

1. Know the areas (or call numbers) in the Reference Room where books on your topic are shelved (e.g. books on "marrige and family" are in the call number area HQ503 - 1057, while books on "drug abuse" have the call numbers HV5800 - 5840). Then take the time to browse the area to see what is on the shelves.

2. You can do a keyword search using terms of your choice. For instance you could try **k=psychology and directories** for directories in psychology or **k=psychology and handbooks** for handbooks in psychology. (See Chapter 2 for more information on keyword searching.)

3. Look in STARS under appropriate Library of Congress subject headings and sub-headings for your topic. You may have to first consult the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings to determine what these headings are.

The following examples illustrate what some of these headings would look like.

To look for an encyclopedia in psychology, the correct search statement would be:

s=Psychology--Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Similarly, to look for an encyclopedia in another field you would use the same kind of construct. For example, if you wanted to find a listing for an encyclopedia covering the field of medicine, the subject heading to use would be:

s=Medicine--Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

For a dictionary in psychology, you would look under the same heading used above for locating an encyclopedia of psychology:

s=Psychology--Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

For a handbook in general psychology, look under the heading:

s=Psychology--Handbooks and Manuals

For a biographical dictionary of psychologists, use the heading:

s=Psychologists--Biography--Dictionaries

To find a directory of psychologists, use:

s=Psychologists--Directories

To locate a subject bibliography on a specific topic (such as human nonverbal behavior), use the LC List of Subject Headings to determine the correct heading and then attach the term "bibliography" to it. In the case of "nonverbal behavior," the search statement would be:

s=Nonverbal Communication (Psychology)--Bibliography

A sub-heading is the part of the subject heading which is preceded by dashes. The several sub-headings which appear above (i.e. "Dictionaries and Encyclopedias," "Handbooks and Manuals," "Biography," "Directories," and "Bibliography"), are what we call "floating sub-headings." This means that any of these can be added to any Library of Congress approved subject heading listed in the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings. For instance, the sub-heading "Handbooks and Manuals" can be added to approved headings such as "Sociology," "Psychology," "History," "Chemistry," "Medicine," etc.

You should know also that the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings does not list every sub-heading possibility under its authorized subject terms. Instead, it gives examples of some of the ways a main heading may be "broken down." Accordingly, if you need to construct a subject with a sub-heading attached to it, don't expect the sub-heading to necessarily appear under the main heading in the LC List. Keep in mind that as long as you follow the "floating sub-heading" model, the heading you have constructed will be correct.

CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

Following is a selective list of useful reference works related to psychology research, some of which have already been mentioned in this chapter.

I. SPECIALIZED ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Baker Encyclopedia of Psychology (Ref BF31.B25 1985)

Encyclopedia of Bioethics (Ref QH332.E52)

Encyclopedia of Criminal Justice (Ref HV6017.E52 1983)

Encyclopedia of Education (Ref LB15.E46)

Encyclopedia of Educational Research (Ref L901.E57 1982)

Encyclopedia of Occultism and Parapsychology (Ref BF1407.E52 1984)

Encyclopedia of Psychology (Corsini) (Ref BF31.E52 1984)

Encyclopedia of Psychology (Eysenck) (Ref BF31.E52)

Encyclopedia of Social Work (Ref HV35.S6)

International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychoanalysis, and Neurology (Ref BF31.I57 1977)

International Encyclopedia of Statistics (Ref HA17.I63)

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (Ref H40.A2 I5)

II. SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES

A Critical Dictionary of Sociology (Ref HM17.B6813 1989)

Dictionary of Behavioral Assessment Techniques (Ref BF176.5.D53 1988)

Dictionary of Concepts in General Psychology (Ref BF31.P665 1988)

A Dictionary of the Social Sciences (Ref H41.G6)

The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Psychology (Ref BF31.E555 1983)

International Dictionary of Psychology (Ref BF31.S83 1989)

A New Dictionary of the Social Sciences (Ref HM17.M56 1979)

Psychiatric Dictionary (Ref RC437.H5 1970)

III. HANDBOOKS

American Handbook of Psychiatry (Ref RC435.A562)

DSM-IIIR: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Ref RC455.2.C4 D54 1987)

Handbook of Child Psychology (Ref BF721.H242 1983)

Handbook of Clinical Behavioral Therapy With Adults (Ref RC489.B4 H375 1985)

Handbook of Cross Cultural Human Development (Ref BF721.H243)

Handbook of General Psychology (Ref BF121.W63)

Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology (Ref HF5548.8.H25)

Handbook of Intelligence (Ref BF 431.H3187 1985)

Handbook of Mental Health and Aging (Ref RC451.4.A5 H38)

Handbook of Psychological Assessment (Ref BF176.G76 1990)

Handbook of Research Methods in Clinical Psychology (Ref RC437.5.H36 1982)

Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change (Ref RC480.B376 1978)

Handbook of Social Psychology (Ref HM251.H224 1985)

Handbook of the Psychology of the Aging (Ref HQ1061.H336 1985)

IV. BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND DIRECTORIES

American Men and Women of Science (Ref Q141.A47 Current Biography)

American Psychological Association Membership Register (Ref BF11.A672 Current Biography)

Biographical Dictionary of Psychology (Ref BF109.A1 Z85 1984)

Biography and Genealogy Master Index (Ref CT213 .B56 Current Biography)

Biography Index (Ref, Index Table 7)

Directories in Print (Ref AY2001.D55 Reference Desk)

Encyclopedia of Associations (Ref AS22.E5 Reference Desk)

A Guide to Psychologists and Their Concepts (Ref BF109.A1 N67)

International Directory of Psychologists Exclusive of the United States (Ref BF30.I54 1985 Current Biography)

National Faculty Directory (Ref L901.N34 Current Biography)

Who's Who in America (Ref E663.W5612 Current Biography)

Women in Psychology (Ref BF109.A1 W65 1990)

V. SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Alcohol and the Family (Ref HV5132.B364 1987)

Behavior Modification and the Child (Ref BF637.B4 B475)

Children and Adjustment to Divorce (Ref HQ777.5.N64 1990)

Creativity and the Individual (Ref BF408.S72)

Disaffiliated Man: Essays and Bibliography on Skid Row, Vagrancy, and Outsiders (Ref HV8183.B35)

Divorce (Ref HQ834.M34)

Drugs and Sex (Ref HV5825.A22 1983)

The Education of Poor and Minority Children (Ref LC214.2.W44)

Group Behavior (Ref HM131.G67)

History of Psychology (Ref BF81.V5)

Psychoanalysis, Psychology and Literature (Ref PN56.P93 K53 1982)

Research On Suicide (Ref HV6545.M22 1985)

Spouse Abuse (Ref HV6626.E53 1986)

Stress in Health and Disease (Ref RB113.S46)

Television and Youth (Ref HQ784.T4 M87)

Understanding Body Movement (Ref BF295.D34)

REVIEW QUESTIONS BEGIN ON THE NEXT PAGE.

CHAPTER THREE REVIEW QUESTIONS
Answers are on page 27.

1. Encyclopedias are good for giving summaries (not detailed analyses) of topics. True or False.

2. A specialized encyclopedia usually includes lists of other important writings (bibliographies) on topics covered in the encyclopedia. True or False.

3. There is no such thing as a dictionary just for psychology or just for sociology. True or False.

4. Handbooks can be used for obtaining background information on topics. True or False.

5. A source which gives information on a person's life is called a "bibliography." True or False.

6. There are no reference sources which give out the personal addresses or phone numbers of members of a professional group such as psychologists. True or False.

7. Subject bibliographies are a special type of reference book which tell you what materials the library owns on particular subjects. True or False.

8. Browsing by call number is not a good way to find materials on a topic. True or False.

9. It is possible to determine the general call number of a subject by using the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings. True or False.

10. It is possible to determine the general call number of a subject by looking in STARS under the correct subject headings. True or False.

11. To find a subject bibliography on the topic "child abuse," you would look in STARS under the heading _____.

12. To find a listing for a dictionary in psychology, you could look in STARS under the heading _____.

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following.

1. Find an article on B.F. Skinner in one of the specialized encyclopedias listed in your chapter 3 bibliography.

2. Find a definition of the term "operant conditioning" in one of the specialized dictionaries listed in your chapter 3 bibliography.

3. Using one of the handbooks listed in your chapter 3 bibliography, find an article on some aspect of human intelligence. Does the piece you found contain a bibliography?

4. Go to Who's Who in America and find an article on Robert Redford.

5. Go to Biography Index and find citations to material on Jesse Jackson.

6. Using one of the directories listed in your chapter 3 bibliography, find the address of one of your professors.

7. Find a subject bibliography in the reference room on the topic "family."

8. Using the subject bibliography you found in question 7, locate a citation to an article or book about stepchildren.

9. Using either the browsing by call number method or STARS, find a medical dictionary in the reference room.

10. Using either the browsing by call number method or STARS, find a specialized encyclopedia that covers the field of art.

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--PSY 121, CHAPTER 3.
(Relevant page numbers are in parentheses.)

1. True (page 17, Special Encyclopedias, 1st paragraph)
2. True (page 17, Special Encyclopedias, 1st paragraph)
3. False (page 18, Specialized Dictionaries; page 22, section II)
4. True (page 18, Handbooks in Psychology)
5. False (page 18, Biographical Dictionaries)
6. False (page 19, 1st paragraph)
7. False (page 19, Subject Bibliographies. The Library does not necessarily own all the items cited.)
8. False (page 19, last paragraph)
9. True (Not specifically mentioned in your workbook. But call numbers for many subject headings are given in LCSH.)
10. True (Chapter 1, page 3, Elements of a Bibliographic Record)
11. Child Abuse--bibliography (page 21, top)
12. Psychology--Dictionaries and Encyclopedias (page 20, middle)

CHAPTER FOUR

JOURNALS IN PSYCHOLOGY

After reading this chapter, you will know:

- -why journals are so important for psychological research
- -how to identify journals appropriate to your research
- -how to use Magazines for Libraries to locate journal titles and their descriptions

In Chapter One you learned how to use STARS and the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings in order to locate books on your topic. Various types of specialized reference books were covered in Chapter Two. These sources either contained the actual information needed (such as an encyclopedia article about anxiety, or a definition of cognition in a dictionary of psychology), or, as in the case of subject bibliographies, led you to journals or other books that contained the relevant information. These works are excellent sources of research information for topics that have been explored and interpreted over a period of time, but may not reflect the most current information available.

For research in progress, analysis of current trends, reviews of recently published books, and new interpretations of established theories in psychology, you should consult the scholarly journals in the field. Journal articles are written by specialists and must meet the high standards set by the profession in order to be accepted for publication. They are authoritative, scholarly, usually aimed at a specific audience, and up to date. Periodicals, such as journals and magazines are usually published at regular intervals, (e.g. monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly.) By reviewing the recent journal literature in your special areas of interest, you can keep yourself abreast of developing trends.

Q. HOW DO YOU FIND OUT WHAT JOURNALS IN PSYCHOLOGY ARE MOST USEFUL FOR YOUR RESEARCH?

A. There are hundreds of psychology journals available today, both nationally and worldwide, with new titles appearing each year. The Stony Brook library subscribes to nearly 300 in psychology and related fields. They are to be found for the most part in the Main Library, but the Health Sciences Library also has many titles.

It is important to identify the journal titles that best apply to your research before you plunge headlong into the sea of journal literature. There are several methods you can use to narrow the field of titles down to just a few that are important to you. Your instructor, for instance, may be able to recommend key journal titles that specialize in your area of concentration. Choosing the journals with the orientation you are looking for is important.

A second way to identify useful journals is to consult Magazines for Libraries, by Bill Katz (Ref PN4832.K2 Reference Desk). This book lists major journals according to subject, and provides a brief evaluation of each. Included in the summary are frequency of publication (see note below), general format, and type of coverage. Under the section "Psychology" in Katz's book, you will find nearly twelve pages that list and describe psychological journals. You must remember however that this is a selective list only and there are many others not included.

Following is a list of significant titles. Some of them are included in Magazines for Libraries. They represent major psychology journals that are included in the holdings of most academic libraries. You will need to examine several of these titles in your search for the articles that constitute the basis of the third assignment. Although the journals listed here are of major importance, there are many more included in Katz's book that may appeal to your research interests. Take a few minutes to read through the list below.

NOTE: Frequencies are denoted by symbols: (w.) weekly, (m.) monthly, (bi-m) every other month, (q.) quarterly, or four times a year, and (s-a) semi-annually, or twice a year. Years indicate when the journal began publication.

American Psychologist (m.), 1946- (Main BF1.A55)
Official journal of the American Psychological Association. Broad in scope. Includes archival documents and articles on current issues in psychology, as well as theoretical and practical papers of general interest to psychologists.

Behavior Therapy (4/yr.) 1970- (Main RC489.B4)
Publishes original research of an experimental and clinical nature which contributes to the theories, practices and evaluation of behavior modification.

Cognition (12/yr.) 1972- (Main BF309.C6)
International in scope. Contains theoretical and

experimental papers on the study of mind. Includes book reviews.

Developmental Psychology (bi-m), 1969- (Main BF699.D46)
Experimental research reports that are intended to "advance knowledge and theory about human development across the lifespan."

Journal of Comparative Psychology (q.), 1983- (Main BF1.J57)
Compares the behavioral patterns of different species as they relate to evolution, development and ecology.

Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology (bi-m.), 1968- (Main BF1.J575.)
Publishes original research reports and case studies in clinical psychology, major papers on clinical theory or concepts, and significant applications of psychological principles to clinical practice.

Journal of Experimental Psychology: General (q.), 1975- (Main BF1.J6)
One of a series of four APA journals covering different areas of experimental psychology. This title emphasizes research in any area that would be of interest to experimental psychologists in general.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (m.), 1965- (Main HM251.J56)
Covers research in a broad area including social motivation, attitudes, social interaction, communication processes, group behavior, person perception and conformity.

Journal of Social Issues (q.), 1945- (Main HN51.J6)
Official journal of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Each issue addresses a different social topic, such as rape, racism or social support networks.Gives scientific findings and interpretation in a non-technical manner.

Psychological Bulletin (bi-m.), 1904- (Main BF1.P75)
Critical and evaluative reviews and interpretations of re-search in various areas of psychology. Attempts to bridgethe gap between related specialized fields within psychology, or between psychology and other related fields. Intended for a broad audience of psychologists and students.

Q. IN WHAT PART OF THE LIBRARY ARE THE JOURNALS KEPT?

A. The most current issues of Main Library journals are kept in the Current Periodicals Reading Room, which is on the first floor of the library. There are usually several recent issues of each journal there. The collection is arranged alphabetically by journal title on the long rows of shelving on one side of the reading room. Back issues of journals are usually available in either one of two formats: bound and shelved in the regular book stacks according to call number, or on microfilm or microfiche. The latter are kept in the Microforms Collection on the second floor of Reference. Chapter Four will describe exactly how you can determine whether or not the library owns the journal you need, what form it is in, and how to find it.

Q. WHAT RELEVANT JOURNALS DOES THE HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY OWN?

A. The Health Sciences Library on East Campus (in the Hospital complex), contains collections relating to medicine, psychiatry, social welfare, nursing, and other health fields. A good number of their journals relate to, or are directly concerned with, psychology. To determine their holdings for periodicals, read their serials print out which is a book situated on top of the old periodicals catalog behind the reference desk.

CHAPTER FOUR REVIEW QUESTIONS
Answers are on following page.

1. To find information about current research you would consult scholarly journals. True or False.

2. The Health Sciences Library at Stony Brook has some psychological journals. True or False.

3. Current issues of psychological journals are shelved in the Current Periodicals Reading Room in the Main Library. True or False.

4. Back issues of journals are kept only on microfilm or microform. True or False.

5. The Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology is published bi-monthly, so how many issues are published a year? _____

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following.

1. Find a recent issue of American Psychologist.

2. How often is this journal published?

3. Who publishes it and where is it published?

4. Does its articles include abstracts?

5. Does this journal contain book reviews?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--PSY 121, CHAPTER 4.
(Relevant workbook pages are in parentheses.)

1. True (page 29, paragraph 2)
2. True (page 32, middle)
3. True (page 32, paragraph 1)
4. False (page 32, paragraph 1)
5. Six (page 30, NOTE:)

CHAPTER FIVE

PERIODICAL INDEXES AND THE STONY BROOK UNION LIST OF SERIALS

After reading this chapter you will know the following:

- How to use a periodical index to find citations to articles on your topic
- How to use the Stony Brook Union List of Serials to find out if the library owns the journal(s) you need
- The titles of a selection of periodical indexes useful for finding references to journal articles related to psychology.

INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter describes several important journals in the field of psychology, and discusses the importance of identifying relevant journal articles in the course of your research. Because articles are not listed separately on STARS or in the Stony Brook Union List of Serials, you will need to consult various indexes in order to identify citations (references) to articles that have appeared in recent periodical literature. Once you have found citations, you can then determine if Stony Brook owns the journals that the articles appear in.

I. USING A PERIODICAL INDEX

Q. WHAT IS A PERIODICAL INDEX?

A. A periodical index is an alphabetical list of names and topics that refer to specific articles in periodicals. Most are multivolume sets, each volume covering a particular time period. Some, like Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, index popular periodicals such as Time, Psychology Today, and Newsweek. Others index more specialized or scholarly periodicals. Education Index, for instance, indexes periodicals which publish articles on educational topics.

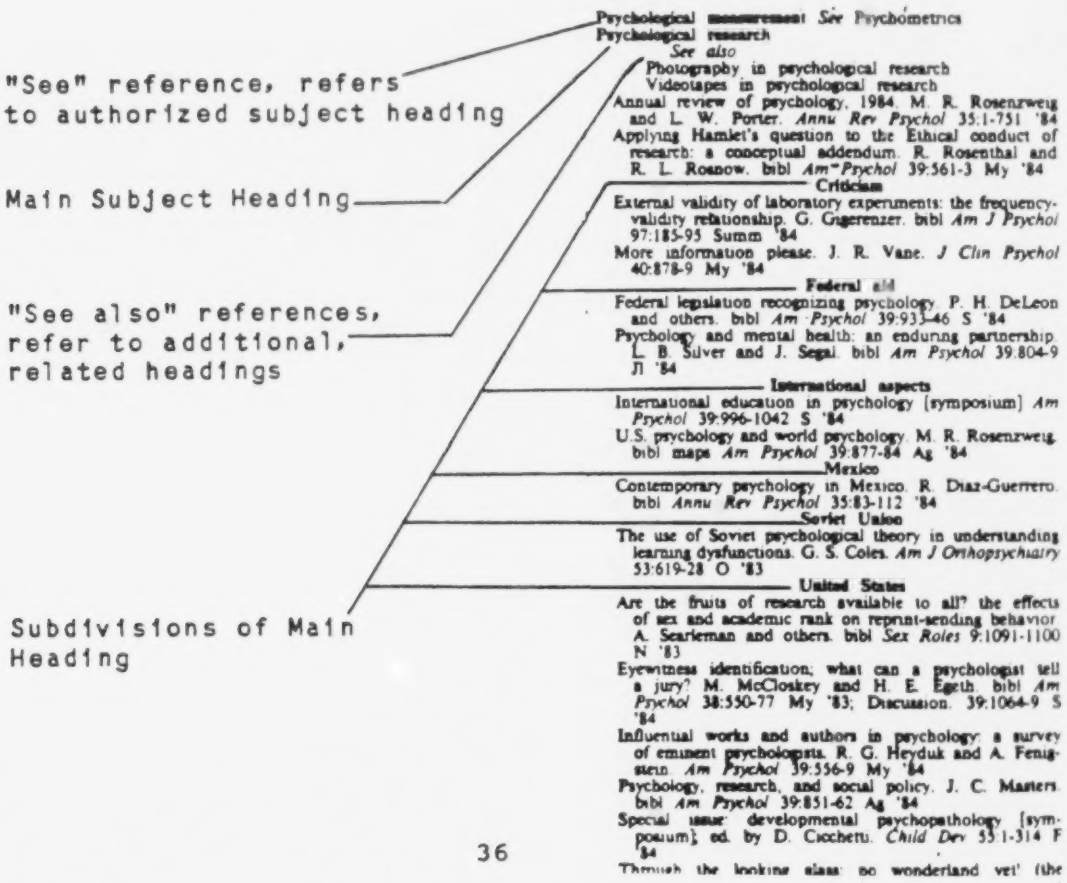
Some users wonder why it is necessary to use periodical indexes. Why not just skim through periodicals or look on STARS until you find an article on your topic? We suggest the use of periodical indexes for two reasons: first, as mentioned above, neither STARS or the Stony Brook Union List of Serials include listings of individual articles; second, while it is possible to skim through many issues of a periodical and find articles on

your topic, it is much more efficient to use a periodical index which directs you to a large number of articles on that topic.

Understanding the format in which information is presented in an index can save time and reduce frustration. Although indexes vary, some of the most important use a similar format.

Q. HOW DO YOU USE A PERIODICAL INDEX?

A. The following example illustrates the use of a periodical index with an excerpt from the Social Sciences Index (volume 11, 1984-1985). This important index provides references to articles in over 200 scholarly periodicals in the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and related social sciences. The example shows what you would find if you looked up the topic "Psychological research" in this index:


"See" reference, refers to authorized subject heading
Main Subject Heading
"See also" references, refer to additional, related headings
Subdivisions of Main Heading
Psychological measurement See Psychometrics
Psychological research
See also
Photography in psychological research
Videotapes in psychological research
Annual review of psychology, 1984. M. R. Rosenzweig and L. W. Porter. Annu Rev Psychol 35:1-751 '84
Applying Hamlet's question to the ethical conduct of research: a conceptual addendum. R. Rosenthal and R. L. Rosnow. bibl Am Psychol 39:561-3 My '84
Criticism
External validity of laboratory experiments: the frequency-validity relationship. G. Gigerenzer. bibl Am J Psychol 97:185-95 Summ '84
More information please. J. R. Vane. J Clin Psychol 40:878-9 My '84
Federal aid
Federal legislation recognizing psychology. P. H. DeLeon and others. bibl Am Psychol 39:933-46 S '84
Psychology and mental health: an enduring partnership. L. B. Silver and J. Segal. bibl Am Psychol 39:804-9 Jl '84
International aspects
International education in psychology [symposium] Am Psychol 39:996-1042 S '84
U.S. psychology and world psychology. M. R. Rosenzweig. bibl maps Am Psychol 39:877-84 Ag '84
Mexico
Contemporary psychology in Mexico. R. Diaz-Guerrero. bibl Annu Rev Psychol 35:83-112 '84
Soviet Union
The use of Soviet psychological theory in understanding learning dysfunctions. G. S. Coles. Am J Orthopsychiatry 53:619-28 O '83
United States
Are the fruits of research available to all? the effects of sex and academic rank on reprint-sending behavior. A. Scarleman and others. bibl Sex Roles 9:1091-1100 N '83
Eyewitness identification; what can a psychologist tell a jury? M. McCloskey and H. E. Egeth. bibl Am Psychol 38:550-77 My '83; Discussion. 39:1064-9 S '84
Influential works and authors in psychology: a survey of eminent psychologists. R. G. Heyduk and A. Feingstein. Am Psychol 39:556-9 My '84
Psychology, research, and social policy. J. C. Masters. bibl Am Psychol 39:851-62 Ag '84
Special issue: developmental psychopathology [symposium]; ed. by D. Cicchetti. Child Dev 55:1-314 F '84
Through the looking glass: no wonderland yet! (the

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

A reference which provides enough information to enable the user to identify and locate an article is called a bibliographic citation. One citation from the example on the previous page is shown below:

Federal legislation recognizing psychology. P.H. DeLeon and others. bibl Am Psychol 39:933-46 S '84

This may be broken down into the following elements:

1. Title of the article - FEDERAL LEGISLATION RECOGNIZING PSYCHOLOGY
2. Author(s) - P. H. DELEON AND OTHERS
3. Special features - BIBL (THIS INDICATES THAT A BIBLIOGRAPHY OR LIST OF ADDITIONAL BOOKS AND/OR ARTICLES IS INCLUDED.)
4. Title of the periodical in abbreviated form - AM PSYCHOL (A LIST IN FRONT OF THE INDEX VOLUME GIVES THE UNABBREVIATED TITLE OF THE PERIODICAL, WHICH YOU WILL NEED TO LOCATE THE PERIODICAL IN THE LIBRARY.)
5. Volume number - 39
6. Page numbers of the article - 933-46 (PAGES 933-946).
7. Date of the periodical issue in which article appears - S '84 (SEPTEMBER 1984)

II. DETERMINING WHETHER THE LIBRARY OWNS AN ARTICLE

Check STARS or the Stony Brook Union List of Serials to see if this library owns the article you need. How to use STARS was covered in chapter 1. The Union List of Serials reports the holdings of the main campus library system and the Health Sciences Library. STARS contains only the holdings of the main campus libraries.

Q. WHAT IS THE STONY BROOK UNION LIST OF SERIALS?

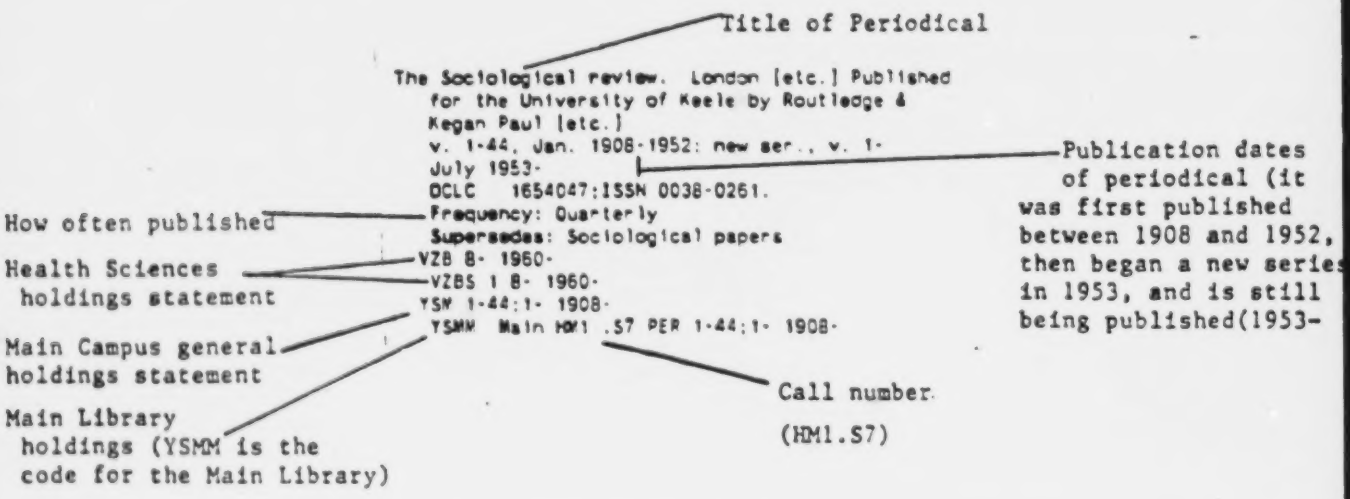
A. The Union List is a four volume set of books containing all our periodicals holdings in an alphabetical list. It is kept on the table behind the reference desks.

Q. HOW DO I LOOK UP AN ARTICLE IN THE STONY BROOK UNION LIST OF SERIALS?

A. You do not look up the article itself. Instead, you look through the Union List under the full, unabbreviated title of the periodical the article is in.

If you do not find the periodical listed, it probably means that we do not own the title, although some older periodicals on microfilm, and many government periodicals which are owned by the library, may not be listed in the Union List of Serials. For more information about these exceptions, see a reference librarian.

Unfortunately, the Union List is not very easy to read and decipher. We will attempt to explain its use with the illustration that follows.


Title of Periodical
The Sociological review. London [etc.] Published for the University of Keele by Routledge & Kegan Paul [etc.]
v. 1-44, Jan. 1908-1952: new ser., v. 1- July 1953-
OCLC 1654047;ISSN 0038-0261.
Frequency: Quarterly
Supersedes: Sociological papers
VZB 8- 1960-
VZBS 1 8- 1960-
YSM 1-44;1- 1908-
YSMM Main HM1 .S7 PER 1-44;1- 1908-
Publication dates of periodical (it was first published between 1908 and 1952, then began a new series in 1953, and is still being published(1953-
How often published
Health Sciences holdings statement
Main Campus general holdings statement
Main Library holdings (YSMM is the code for the Main Library)
Call number (HM1.S7)

The information that is the most important for you to decipher is the call number of the periodical and the holdings statement. Both the Health Sciences Library and the Main Library own the Sociological Review. The Main Library's holdings run from the original series, beginning with volume 1, 1908, through the new series (which began in 1953) to the present. Our complete bound volumes are shelved under the call number Main HM1.S7 (3rd floor stacks). The Health Sciences Library owns from volume 8, 1960 of the new series to the present. That library does not use call numbers, instead it shelves its periodicals alphabetically by title.

Once you have the call number for Main Library materials you go to the stacks to find the periodical that you are looking for. However, recent issues (the current year) are kept in the Current Periodicals Reading Room. Microfilm and microfiche call numbers also appear in the Union List (although not in our example) and these materials are housed in the Microforms Collection on the

these materials are housed in the Microforms Collection on the second floor of the Reference Room. In addition to listing holdings for the Main Library and the Health Sciences Library, the Union List includes records for periodicals in the main campus Science Libraries and the Music Library. Union List codes for the libraries appear at the beginning of each of the three Union List books (e.g. YSMM - Main Library; YSMG - the ESS Library; VZBS - the Health Sciences Library).

SUMMARY

Current information on a topic is most easily located by consulting periodical indexes that list journal articles on that topic. They are usually arranged by subject and author.The Stony Brook Library owns many indexes, most of which are devoted to specific fields such as art, psychology, economics, sociology, education, etc. A list of indexes useful for psychological research may be found on the following page.

In order to locate a journal article in this library that you saw cited in an index, you must look up the journal's title in STARS or in the Stony Brook Union List of Serials. A listing for a journal will show where back issues are kept (either shelved in the stacks under its call number, or in the Microforms Collection under its microfilm or microfiche number). Current unbound issues are located in the Current Periodicals Reading Room.

INDEXES USEFUL IN PSYCHOLOGY

Education Index (Ref, Index Table 4), 1929- .

Index Medicus (Ref Z6660.I422), Latest 5 years only. Older volumes available in Health Sciences Library.

International Index to Periodicals (Ref, Index Table 3), 1907-65.

Psychological Index (Ref BF1.P78), 1894-1935.

Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (Ref, Index Table 6), 1915- .

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature (Ref, Index Table 1), 1900-

Social Sciences and Humanities Index (Ref, Index Table 3), 1965-74.

Social Sciences Index. (Ref, Index Table 3), 1974-

CHAPTER FIVE REVIEW QUESTIONS
Answers are on pages 43-44.

1. Periodical indexes are used to find out what journals the library owns on specific topics. True or False.

2. The Stony Brook Union List of Serials does not include entries for periodical articles. True or False.

3. Using a periodical index to find articles on a specific subject is more efficient than skimming through issues of journals. True or False.

4. The Social Sciences Index (SSI) indexes popular magazines in psychology. True or False.

5. In Example 1 below, "Children's preferences" is the title of the first article listed under the subject heading, "Likes and dislikes." True or False.

Example 1
Social Sciences Index
vol. 12, Apr. 1985 - March 1986.

Lijphart, Arend—*cont.*
about
Consociational authoritarian politics and the 1974 Yugoslav constitution: a preliminary note. J. R. Goldman. *East Eur Q* 19:241-9 Je '85
Likelihood, Maximum *See* Probabilities
Likelihood ratio test *See* Hypothesis testing
Liker, Jeffrey K., and others
Panel data and models of change: a comparison of first difference and conventional two-wave models. bibl *Soc Sci Res* 14:80-101 Mr '85
Likes and dislikes
See also
Children's preferences
Choice (Psychology)
Affective consequences of variation in behavior perception: when liking is in the level of analysis. G. D. Lassiter and J. I. Stone. bibl *Pers Soc Psychol Bull* 10:253-9 Je '84
Disclosure reciprocity and liking as a function of gender and personalism. D. A. Taylor and M. Hinds. bibl *Sex Roles* 12:1137-53 Je '85
Whatever happened to Pollyanna? the effects of evaluative congruence on speed of trait inference. S. E. Hampson and W. J. M. Dawson. bibl *Pers Soc Psychol Bull* 11:106-17 Mr '85
Likud Party (Israel)
Rabble-rouser rabbi rocks Likud's power base. S. Macleod. *New Statesman* 110:18 Ag 9 '85
Lilja, John
The evaluations of drug information programs. *Soc Sci Med* 21 no4:407-14 '85

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6. Under the same heading in example 1, there's a reference to an article by D.A. Taylor and M. Hinds. What is the complete title of that article? _____

_____

What is the name of the journal in which it appears? _____

_____.

Volume number? _____ Page numbers? _____

Date? _____.

7. In example 1, the "bibl" in the reference to Taylor's and Hinds' article means that this article is a subject bibliography.
True or False.

8. In example 1, the article co-authored by Lassiter and Stone and the one co-authored by Hampson and Dawson are both in the same journal. What is the title of this journal exactly as it appears in these two references? _____

_____

What would you need to do before you can find out if our library owns the journal, and how would you do it?

_____

_____

9. In example 1, "Likelihood ratio test" is in boldface type, like the other subject headings in this example; however, it is not a heading used by SSI. What is the authorized heading to use for this concept in SSI? _____

10. In example 1, what is the title of the article by John Lilja?

_____

11. In example 1, there is a reference to one article by Arend Lijphart. True or False.

12. In order to find out if a periodical article you wish to look at is owned by the library, you need to look up the unabbreviated name of the periodical in the Stony Brook Union List of Serials. True or False.

13. The holdings for science library periodicals are included in the Union List. True or False.

14. The Music Library has its own periodicals listing and is therefore not included in the Union List. True or False.

15. Codes which stand for each library included in the Union List (e.g. YSMM = Main Library) can be found at the end of volume 3 of the Union List. True or False.

16. According to example 2 below, taken from the Union List, Cognition is held in the Main Library. True or False.

Cognition. Lausanne [Switzerland, etc.] Elsevier Sequoia [etc.] 1972-
v. 1-
OCLC 963652:ISSN 0010-0277:CODEN CGTNAU
Frequency: Six issues yearly <, 1982- >
YSM 1- 1972-
YSMM Main BF309 .C6 PER 1- 1972-

Cognitive psychology. San Diego [etc.] Academic Press.
v. 1- Jan. 1970-
OCLC 1411264:ISSN 0010-0285:CODEN CGPSBO
Frequency: Quarterly
YSM 1- 1970-
YSMM Main BF309 .C62 PER 1- 1970-

Behavior science notes. New Haven, Human Relations Area Files.
v. 1-8: 1966-73.
OCLC 1038098:ISSN 0005-7886.
Continued by: Behavior science research
LC CALL NO. H1 .B42
YSM 1-8 1966-1973
YSMM Main H1 .B45 PER 1-8 1966-1973

Behavior therapy. New York : Academic Press.
Began with: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1970).
OCLC 811889:ISSN 0005-7894:CODEN BHVTAK.
Frequency: 5 no. a year, <, Mar. 1977->
VZB 1- 1970-
VZBS 1 1- 1970-
YSM 1- 1970-
YSMM Main RC489 .B4 PER 1- 1970-

17. What is the call number for Cognition? _____

18. According to the example, both the Health Sciences Library and the Main Library own Behavior Therapy for the same exact years (vol 1, 1970 onward). True or False.

19. Behavior Science Notes is an example of a journal that we no longer receive. True or False.

20. All Main Library holdings for the journal Cognitive Psychology are in the stacks. True or False.

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following:

1. Using the Social Sciences Index, can you find articles about introversion and extraversion? Can you identify all the bibliographic elements (e.g. author of article, title of article, date, etc.) within these citations? How would you go about finding these articles in the library?

2. Can you identify subject headings, subheadings, and cross references in periodical indexes such as the Social Sciences Index?

3. Do you know what to do with cross references that are given in periodical indexes?

4. What information would you need to find a 1944 volume of a periodical in the library? How would you get this information? If you were looking for a current issue of a periodical that the library owns, where would you find it? How are current issues of periodicals arranged in the library?

5. Using the Stony Brook Union List of Serials, can you determine if the library owns a particular volume of a journal (e.g. volume 25 of the Journal of Humanistic Psychology). Where in the library would you go for this volume? Can you answer the same questions using STARS?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--PSY 121, CHAPTER 5.

(Numbers in parentheses are relevant pages in this workbook.)

1. False (page 37, bottom half)
2. True (page 35, last paragraph)
3. True (page 35, last paragraph to top of page 36)
4. False. It indexes scholarly periodicals. (page 36, bottom half)
5. False (Answers to questions 5-11 are based on page 36)
6. Disclosure reciprocity and liking as a function of gender and personalism
   Sex Roles, vol.12, pages 1137-1153, June 1985.
7. False
8. Pers Soc Psychol Bull
   Find out unabbreviated title by looking at the list of journal abbreviations in the front of the index volume.
9. Hypothesis testing.
10. The evaluation of drug information programs
11. False. The article is about him.
12. True (page 37, bottom). Or, you may look on STARS.

13. True (page 39, top)
14. False. (page 39, top)
15. False They are found at the beginning of each volume. (page 39, top)
16. True (Answers to questions 16-20 are based on pages 37-39).
17. MAIN BF309.C6
18. True.
19. True. Its holdings statement is closed (i.e. 1966-1973), not open, as with Cognition (1972-).
20. False. All are there with the exception of the current year which is kept in the Current Periodicals Room.

CHAPTER SIX

ABSTRACTING SOURCES IN PSYCHOLOGY AND RELATED FIELDS

After completing this chapter you will know the following:

- How to use an abstracting source to find citations to and summaries of articles and books related to your topic
- The titles of several abstracting sources useful for doing psychological research

INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter showed how to use periodical indexes to find journal articles related to your research topics. In this chapter, instead of periodical indexes, abstracting sources will be described, and it will be demonstrated how they can be used in your research.

I. USING ABSTRACTING SOURCES

Q. WHAT IS AN ABSTRACTING SOURCE?

A. An abstract is a summary. An abstracting source is a reference title that contains many summaries of research and other writings in a particular field. Some common titles of abstracting sources are Sociological Abstracts, Women Studies Abstracts, and Psychological Abstracts. These sources are similar to periodical indexes in that they are published at regular intervals with each issue covering a particular time period; they tell you what articles have been written on specific topics, and where the articles appear. But they differ from periodical indexes in the following ways:

1. Abstracting sources contain summaries of writings; periodical indexes do not.

2. In addition to citing periodical articles, abstracting sources may include listings for such items as books, dissertations, research reports, and papers presented at society meetings.

3. Abstracting sources are usually divided into two major sections: a subject index and a collection of abstracts.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS (Ref, Index Table 2)

Psychological Abstracts is perhaps the most important reference source identified in this entire book as far as undergraduate library research in psychology is concerned. Most undergrad psychology papers require finding recent articles on a specific psychological subject. Psychological Abstracts is particularly suited to help you do just that.

While most people refer to the more recent volumes of Psychological Abstracts to find current research, you should know that this work has been published since 1927, and is available in its entirety in the Reference Room on Index Shelf 2.

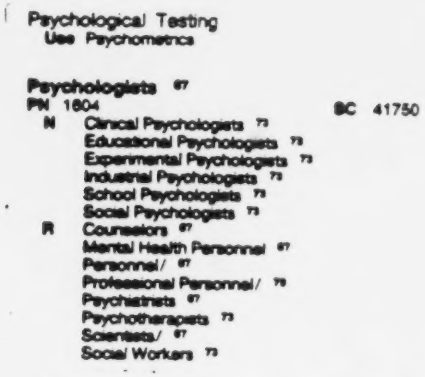
Psychological Abstracts is also available from 1974 to date on a CD Rom system called PsychLit, and is also accessible through on-line computer searching (see Chapter 7, pages 61-67). However you still need to know how to use the printed version, as the CD-Rom system is heavily used and may not be available when you want it.

Q. HOW DO I USE AN ABSTRACTING SOURCE TO FIND MATERIAL ON MY TOPIC?

A. The search method is a five-step procedure. For example, suppose you are trying to find information about psychological testing, and you want to use Psychological Abstracts (Ref, Index Table 2) as a source.

Step 1. Use the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, shelved with Psychological Abstracts, to determine the most relevant heading(s) for your topic. (The Thesaurus is a guide to the subject headings used in Psychological Abstracts, just as the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings is a guide to the headings used in STARS.) If you look up "Psychological Testing" in the Thesaurus, you are referred to the heading, "Psychometrics" (see next page). This means that "Psychometrics" is the approved heading for this topic in Psychological Abstracts. (Many abstracting sources do not have guides to the subject headings which they use. When using those sources, you must decide on your own what terms to look up, and continue as indicated from Step 2.)

Example from the Thesaurus



Psychological Testing
Use Psychometrics

Psychologists 67
PN 1804 SC 41750
N Clinical Psychologists 73
Educational Psychologists 73
Experimental Psychologists 73
Industrial Psychologists 73
School Psychologists 73
Social Psychologists 73
R Counselors 67
Mental Health Personnel 67
Personnel/ 67
Professional Personnel/ 73
Psychiatrists 67
Psychotherapists 73
Scientists/ 67
Social Workers 73

When you look up "Psychometrics" in the Thesaurus, you see the entry reproduced at the top of the next page. This entry includes a "scope note" (SN), which defines the term as it is used in Psychological Abstracts; a "used for" (UF) indication which states that "Psychometrics" is used instead of "Psychological Testing"; and a list of related terms (R), which refer you to other acceptable terms which may be relevant to your research. The entry for "Psychomotor Development" illustrates some other features which frequently appear in the Thesaurus, such as broader (B) and narrower (N) terms which may be looked up. One other important feature which appears for every acceptable term in the Thesaurus is the little superscript (raised) number immediately following the heading. This number indicates the year that Psychological Abstracts began using a particular term. Thus, the "67" following "Psychometrics" tells us that we would not find this term listed in any of the Psychological Abstracts volumes before 1967.

Psychometrics [67]
PN 582 BC 41770
SN Subdiscipline within psychology dealing with the development and application of statistical techniques to the analysis of psychological data. Also, psychological measurement in which numerical estimates are obtained of a specific aspect of performance.
UF Psychological Testing
R Experimental Design [67]
Experimentation/ [67]
Item Response Theory [85]
Measurement/ [67]
Psychophysics [67]
Statistical Analysis [67]
Test Interpretation [85]
Testing [67]

Psychomotor Development [73]
PN 141 BC 41780
B Motor Development [73]
Physical Development [73]
Psychogenesis [73]
N Speech Development [73]
R Childhood Development [67]
Perceptual Development [73]

Step 2. Look up the term(s) selected from the Thesaurus in the subject index volumes of Psychological Abstracts. Usually, you would start from the most recent issues and volumes, and work backwards as far as necessary to find the type and number of articles that you need. (The most recent issues are paperbound and published monthly. They have brief subject indexes in the back of them and the abstracts in the front. They are replaced at the end of the year by separate cumulated abstract and subject index volumes.) In the following example, taken from the 1985 subject index volume, "Psychometrics" is followed by brief descriptions of articles about that subject. Each of these descriptions is followed by an item number (also called an abstract number).

Psychometrics
clinical vs psychometric evaluation of intellectual state, 33–81 yr olds with Parkinson's disease, 31221
computer applications, program generation for scoring psychological tests, 5564
correlation between computerized axial tomography & psychological test scores, patients with severe head injuries, 25866
criteria of success used in research on effectiveness of creativity training, elementary & secondary & college students & adults, meta analysis of 242 studies, 27809
development & internal consistency of skeleton key technique, probable determination of correct answers to questions whose correct answers are unknown, 11114
development of psychometrics & connection with systems research, Netherlands, 21735
discussion of monotonicity hypothesis in multidimensional scaling, 16387
ethical issues, computerized psychological assessment, psychologists, 12955
examination of psychometric vs Piagetian kinds of intelligence & measures, kindergartners & bright & average & retarded 5–7 yr olds, reanalyses of studies, 5604

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Step 3. Look up the item numbers of the references that interest you in the corresponding volume of abstracts (same year, same volume number, and appropriate range of item numbers printed on spine). Abstracts in this book are arranged in item number order. The following example, which is for item 27809, illustrates the full reference and the accompanying abstract or summary.

27809. **Torrance, E. Paul & Presbury, Jack.** (U Georgia) **The criteria of success used in 242 recent experimental studies of creativity.** *Creative Child & Adult Quarterly,* 1984(Win), Vol 9(4), 238-243. —Examined the criteria used in evaluating the effectiveness of creativity training in 166 elementary/secondary and 76 college/adult studies. Findings indicate that there is still a tendency to use psychometric data such as divergent-thinking or creative-thinking test scores to evaluate these studies. The Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking were the most popular criteria used, although these tests were used more frequently at the elementary/secondary level than at the college/adult level. However, there was considerable evidence of the use of more "real-life" creativity indicators, such as the evaluation of creative products, behavior, and self-perceptions. These indicators were particularly common among college/adult studies in which earning money creatively, indicators of increased health and feelings of well-being, increased profits, and medical treatment techniques were among the criteria. Qualitative or nonpsychometric indicators tended to be used more frequently at the college/adult level than at the elementary/secondary level. (6 ref) —*Journal abstract.*

The elements in the article's citation are as follows:

Authors: E. Paul Torrance and Jack Presbury
Article Title: "The Criteria of Success Used in 242 Recent Experimental Studies of Creativity"
Journal Title: Creative Child and Adult Quarterly
Date: 1984, winter issue
Volume and Issue numbers: Vol. 9, issue 4
Pages: 238-243

The issue notations (winter and #4) appear within parentheses in the citation. A number of abstracting sources as well as some periodical indexes follow this practice.

The number of issues that are in journal volumes varies with the journal. Some journals publish one issue every month (i.e. 12 issues per yearly volume), some are bi-monthly (i.e. 6 issues per volume), some are quarterly (one issue every 3 months, or 4 issues per volume), etc.

Step 4. Copy down the full bibliographic citation for each item (author, title of book or title of article and journal, date, and, if applicable, volume number, issue number and pages.)

Step 5. To determine if the library owns a journal article, look in the Stony Brook Union List of Serials or STARS under the name of the journal. If the citation is for a book, check STARS under the author's name or the book title.

SUMMARY

Abstracting sources are similar to periodical indexes in that they cite journal articles, but some also include citations to books and special papers. They also include abstracts (summaries) of the items listed.

The Stony Brook Library owns many abstracting sources, most of which are devoted to specific fields such as art, psychology, economics, sociology, education, etc. Some abstracting sources of particular interest to researchers in psychology are listed on the following page.

To effectively use Psychological Abstracts, you must first find appropriate subject headings for the topics you are researching by using the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. Look up the subject heading(s) you get from the Thesaurus in the Subject Index volumes of Psychological Abstracts, and then find the entry number you get from the Index Volumes in the corresponding Abstract Volumes.

To find books listed in Psychological Abstracts, or in any other abstracting source, check STARS. For journal articles, look up the journal title in STARS or in the Stony Brook Union List of Serials.

ABSTRACTING SOURCES USEFUL IN PSYCHOLOGY

Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography (Ref HQ750.A1N3), 1927- .

Current Index to Journals in Education (Ref, Index Table 4), 1969- .

Exceptional Child Education Resources (Ref LC3951.E8), 1969- .

Language and Language Behavior Abstracts (Ref P1.L315), 1967- .

Psychological Abstracts (Ref, Index Table 2), 1927- .

Social Work Research & Abstracts (Ref HV1.N3), 1977- .

Sociological Abstracts (Ref, Index Table 12), 1953- .

Women Studies Abstracts (Ref HQ1154.W6), 1972- .

CHAPTER FIVE REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers are on pages 54 and 55.

1. Abstracting sources are similar to periodical indexes in that both contain summaries of research. True or False.

2. Abstracting sources will often include references to writings other than periodical articles. True or False.

3. Papers presented at scholarly meetings or conferences are among the material that may be cited in abstracting sources. True or False.

4. The two major divisions within most abstracting sources are a subject index and a section containing abstracts. True or False.

5. The Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms is the name of Psychological Abstracts' (PA) subject index. True or False.

6. Referring to Example 1 on page 53 (from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms), what subject heading would you use to find writings about the radial nerve in PA? _____ _____. How does the heading "Radiation" relate to the term "Irradiation" listed beneath it? _____ _____

What about the term "Laser Irradiation?" _____ _____

What about the terms "Radiation therapy" and "Roentgenography?" _____.

What is the relationship between the terms "Radiation Therapy" and "Physical Treatment Methods?" _____ _____

What does the 73 next to "Radiation Therapy" mean? _____ _____

7. Example 2 is from the Subject Index to volume 73 of PA. The list under the heading "Political Radicalism" consists of the titles of five articles about that subject. True or False.

8. The numbers following each listing in the subject index are called _____ numbers or _____ numbers. What are they used for? _____ _____

9. Example 3 is from the abstract section of PA. Two abstracts are shown here . . . what are their numbers? _____ _____. Provide the following information from the second item listed:

   Title of journal:

   Number of authors: _____
   Journal volume number and year: _____

   First and last words of article title: _____

   Page numbers of article: _____

   Month and issue number of journal: _____

   Authors' affiliation: _____

10. STARS can be used to determine whether the library owns the journals indexed in PA. True or False.

Example 1
Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms

Radial Nerve
Use Spinal Nerves

Radiation [67]
PN 342
UF Irradiation
N Laser Irradiation [73]
R Radiation Therapy [73]
Roentgenography [73]

Radiation Therapy [73]
PN 17
UF X Ray Therapy
B Physical Treatment Methods [73]
R Radiation [67]

Example 2
Psychological Abstracts, vol. 73, 1986. Subject Index

Political Radicalism
age & sex, political conservatism & radicalism, public, Australia & Great Britain & Africa & US, 15-yr study, 29898
moral judgment & attitudes toward authority, political resisters vs activists, 14382
patterns of occupational recruitment & personal background & culture, emergence of political radical vs conservative labor unions on East vs West coasts, longshoremen, US, 27072
personality & sociopolitical context, level of liberalism or conservatism & political sophistication, White voters, US, 29900
political orientation, occupational values, conservative vs moderate vs liberal vs radical college students, 1969 vs 1981, 11671

Example 3
Psychological Abstracts, vol. 73, 1986. Abstract section

26435. Harvey, Paul H. & Lyles, Anne M. (U Oxford, England) The limits to infanticide. *Nature*, 1985(Nov), Vol 318(6043), 235–236. —Discusses J. L. Hoogland's (1985) observations on a wild population of black-tailed prairie-dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Offspring in more than half of the litters observed were killed, usually by close kin. Hoogland suggests that infanticidal females acquire valuable food by cannibalizing the young they kill, which helps them with the weaning of their own litters. It is suggested that the benefits in genetic terms may not be worth the extra costs (e.g., leaving their own offspring undefended). (9 ref)

26436. Hsch, U. William; Link, Robert D.; Parsons, Eric J. & Principato, Deborah E. (Princeton U) Determinants of mating success in the golden hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*): III. Female acceptance of multiple mating partners. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 1986(Jun), Vol 100(2), 128–136. —Four studies with golden hamsters investigated females' acceptance of multiple mating partners. Findings show that females that mated only with a single, recently mated male ran a high risk of pseudopregnancy or reduced litter size. Females paired with males that had mated to satiety 30 min, 8 hrs, or 24 hrs earlier showed a reduced willingness to engage in lordosis than did females paired with a sexually rested (2 wks) male. Females paired with recently mated males were also more likely to mate with additional (fresh) males than were females exposed to rested males. Females presented with 2 anesthetized stimulus males readily discriminated between sexually rested and recently mated individuals. Neither prior sexual experience nor recent copulatory activity was required for this discrimination. It is suggested that multiple-male mating (promiscuity) in female hamsters may be an adaptation against an infertile mating as a consequence of mating with a single, recently mated, sperm-depleted male. (31 ref) —*Journal abstract*

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PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following:

1. Beginning with the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, find a reference to an article about alcoholism among college students (or some other specified topic) in a recent volume of Psychological Abstracts and provide the following information:

subject heading used to find article reference
item number of reference
author(s)
article title
journal name
volume number, issue number, date, page numbers

Determine whether the article is available in the library. If it is, indicate its call number and where you would go to find it.

2. Use one of the abstracting sources listed at the end of Chapter Five (other than PA) to find a reference to an article about teaching mathematics to children with learning disabilities (or some other specified topic). Describe what you had to do to find the reference to this article and how the source you used differs from PA.

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--PSY 121, CHAPTER 6.
(Includes notes on where question is discussed in workbook.)

1. False (page 45, bottom)
2. True (page 45, bottom)
3. True (page 45, bottom)
4. True (page 45, bottom)
5. False (page 46, step 1)
6. "Spinal Nerves" (Answers to question 6 are based on pages 46-48)
   "Radiation" is Used For (UF) or instead of "Irradiation."
   "Laser irradiation" is a Narrower (N) or more specific type of radiation which can be looked up.
   They are Related (R) Terms which may be useful in your research.
   "Physical Treatment Methods" is a broader term which can be looked up to find writings which may include some information on "Radiation Therapy," but also on other types of physical therapy.
   The 73 means that PA started using this term in 1973.

7. False (page 48, 2nd half)
8. Item; abstract. To find the citations and abstracts of relevant writings in the abstract section of PA. (page 48, 2nd half, to page 49)
9. 26435; 26436 (answers to question 9 are based on page 49)
   Journal of Comparative Psychology.
   four.
   vol.100; 1986. Determinants; partners.
   128-136.
   June; 2.
   Princeton University.
10. True. (page 50, step 5)

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX, CD-ROMS AND COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

After reading this chapter, you will know:

-what the Social Sciences Citation Index is

-how it differs from other periodical indexes

-how to use a CD ROM system to retrieve information

-how the library's service of computerized searching can help you in your research

I. THE SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX

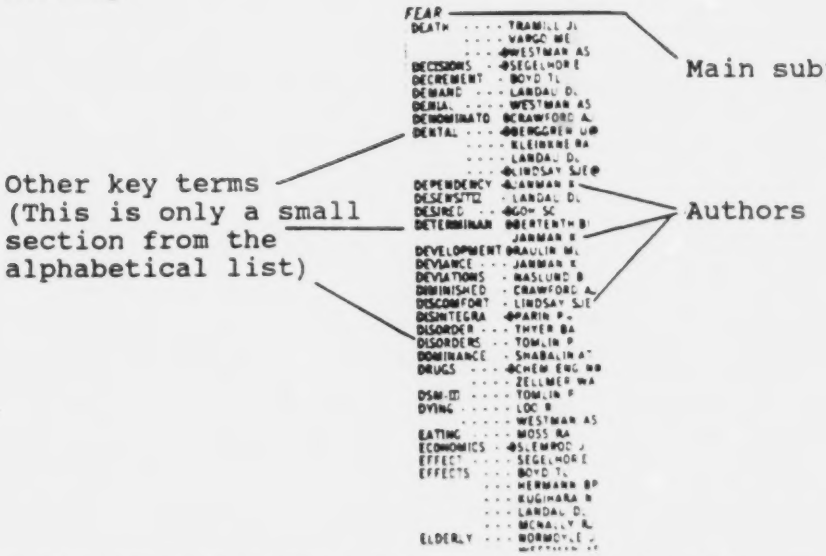
The Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), located on index shelf 11 in the Reference Room, is one of three similarly formatted indexes produced by the Institute for Scientific Information. (The other two members of its family are the Science Citation Index and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index.) It is sufficiently different from other indexes already reviewed in this book that it merits a separate discussion here.

SSCI Indexes some 4500 journals altogether. These journals represent the broad range of the social sciences, and include as well as psychology, such disciplines as anthropology, business and finance, economics, history, and political science. Approximately 300 specifically psychological journals are included in SSCI's coverage but many articles from the thousands of other journals indexed may be relevant to psychological research. SSCI is divided into three main sections: the Source Index, the Permuterm Subject Index, and the Citation Index.

The Permuterm Subject Index

The Permuterm Subject Index is the section of the Social Sciences Citation Index that provides subject access to articles written during a given year. The subject terms used in the Permuterm Subject Index are taken directly from the titles of the articles indexed. Each significant word (or key term) of each title is included in an alphabetical listing. Under each of these terms appear other key terms (in smaller print) which have been used with the main term in a title. For instance, in the example on the next page, the words "Fear" and "Denial" appear in the title of an article written by A. S. Westman. The words "Fear" and "Effects"

appear in the titles of articles by Boyd, Hermann, Kugihara, Landau and McNally.



Using the example above, let's say you are doing research on the fear of death or dying. You could look in SSCI's Permuterm Subject Index under the heading "Fear." Having found that term you would look through the listings underneath for the terms "Death" or "Dying". (You could have looked under these terms first.) Looking at our example we see that the terms "Fear" and "Death" do appear together in the titles of articles written by Tramill, Vargo and Westman, and "Fear" and "Dying" in those by Loo and Westman.

After finding the names of authors who have written on your subject, you would then move on to the Source Index, the section of SSCI which cites articles more completely. (See following page for description.)

Advantages of the Permuterm Subject Approach

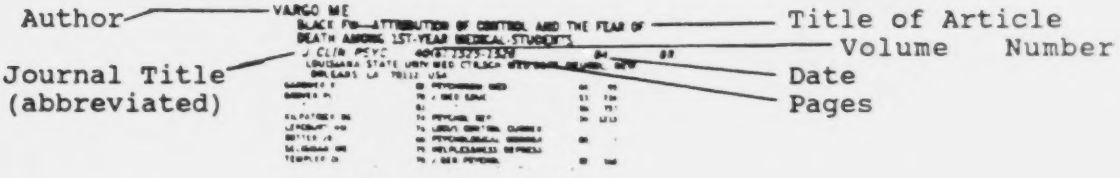
This feature of identifying articles by linking key words in their titles is a rather special one. Most of the other indexes we have studied use a "controlled vocabulary" approach which means their subject headings have been chosen and standardized by their editors, and are more or less fixed and unchanging from one volume to another. Occasionally, a controlled vocabulary source will fail a researcher because the subject headings it uses do not adequately describe a particular relationship of concepts. For instance, there are few indexes, if any, that would so conveniently provide you with the subject heading "Fear of Death or Dying." In cases like this one, the key term approach of the Permuterm Index can be especially useful because of the way it identifies articles by linking concepts.

Still another advantage is that the key word approach will provide listings for brand new single terms just coming into use, whereas many controlled vocabulary sources will take a while before new terms are accepted into their pool of subject headings.

One limitation of the key word system is that an article might have an unusual "catchy" title, which would not reflect the subject matter. It would therefore be difficult to locate it by a key word approach.

The Source Index

The Source Index is an alphabetical author index. If you have a particular author whose work you want to find, you can look his or her name up in SSCI's Source Index. If you wanted to get a more complete citation to the article by Vargo from our example on the previous page, you would look under that name in the Source Index. The citation would look as follows:



The Source Index gives you the title of the article and the journal title with its volume number, date and pages. The very small print in the illustration is a listing of other sources cited in Vargo's article. The full title of the journal can be found in an alphabetical list arranged by abbreviation at the beginning of the Source Index volumes.

The Citation Index

The most unique feature of SSCI is its Citation Index. In it, a researcher can look up a citation to an article written by an author in a previous year and find listed under it all the subsequent articles which make reference to it. The theory behind this format is that when one author cites another author, both are often writing on the same subject. So in effect, although you are searching by authors' names, this section is a type of subject index.

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To use the Citation Index fruitfully, you would need to know of a previously written article, the author's name, the journal it appeared in, and/or the year it was published.

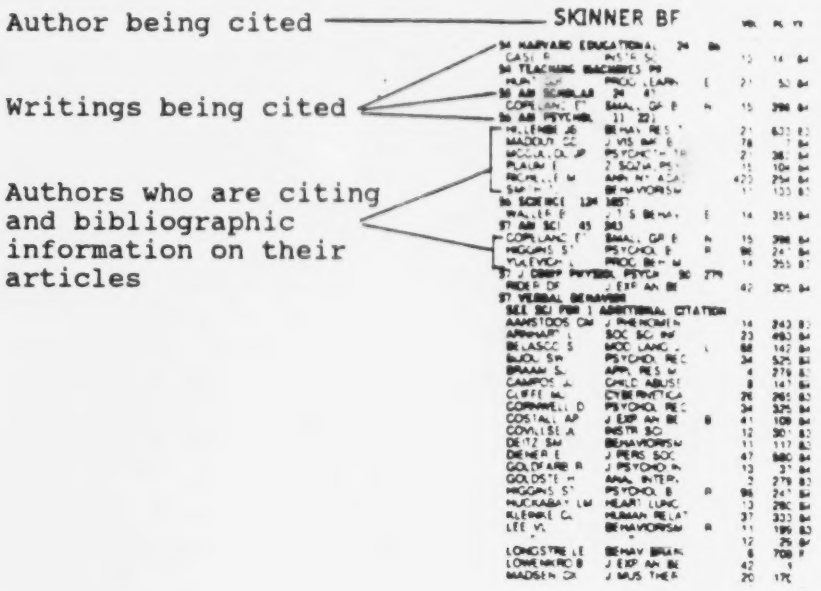
The example that follows is from the Citation Index section of the 1984 SSCI. We see that during that year an article by B.F. Skinner published in 1954 in the Harvard Educational Review, vol. 24, was cited by one other writer. Another article published in American Psychologist, vol. 11, 1956, was cited six times in 1984. (Skinner's list of cited publications for 1984 is too long to be entirely reproduced here.)

Note that the Citation Index also includes references to books.These are the citations without volume numbers. Looking at the example again, in 1957 Skinner had a book published entitled Verbal Behavior.

Author being cited

Writings being cited

Authors who are citing and bibliographic information on their articles



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II. COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

SSCI offers a searching alternative to traditional periodical indexes and abstracting sources because of its key word approach and its reporting of which authors are being cited by others. Another alternative to searching printed indexes with controlled vocabulary is computerized information retrieval, a service which is one of the most dramatic developments ever to present itself in libraries.

In computerized information retrieval (also known as computer searching or data base searching), references to books, articles, and other documents can be obtained through the use of a computer system that the Library is linked up to. You or a librarian types in key terms which describe a research question. The computer then searches its database for titles which have been indexed by at least several of those key words.

Computer searching has advantages over manual searching of printed sources. As you know, when you search through printed indexes, it is usually possible to focus on only one term or concept at a time. As we just learned, the Social Sciences Citation Index allows you to search two concepts at once. But the computer can search any number of terms simultaneously and quickly identify items that deal with those concepts in relation to one another. Therefore, computer searching is especially useful when you are asking a research question that contains several variables, key terms, or related concepts.

Moreover, searching by computer usually allows the researcher to scan about ten years at once, an advantage over printed sources which usually need to be searched one year at a time. The result of a computer search is a printed bibliography, often including abstracts, freeing you of the need to scribble down bibliographic citations.

ON-LINE SEARCHING AND CD-ROM SEARCHING

There are two different kinds of data base searching available in the Reference Department. One is on-line searching in which the terminal being used to conduct the search is connected to a data base located somewhere else (e.g., the Computing Center or off-campus). The other is CD-ROM searching where the data being retrieved is usually loaded right in the computer you are using. More about these two modes of searching follows.

On-Line Searching

On-line searching permits us to select from hundreds of data bases on all sorts of subjects. These searches cost the researcher money but usually less than ten dollars. An appointment must be made to do this kind of searching. Library patrons can request on-line searching at the Reference Desk. The search is actually performed by a librarian who is trained in searching the various data bases and systems available. It usually takes about two or three days to get an appointment. In addition, results of the search are mailed to the Library and are available about four working days after the search is performed.

CD-ROM Searching

CD-ROM searching is a walk-up service. With a little training, a library user can perform a productive data base search on his or her own. No appointment is necessary unless the computer needed is tied up and you want to reserve a spot for later on. There is no charge for CD-ROM searching and you can obtain a printed bibliography on your subject right away.

"CD" stands for compact disc. The data you are searching is on a compact disc which is loaded onto a micro-computer you are using.

ROM stands for "read only memory" which means that the data on the disc can be read but not changed or altered in any way.

The Reference Room currently has four CD-ROM databases:

PsycLit, the CD-ROM version of Psychological Abstracts

ERIC, the CD-ROM version of two indexes, Resources in Education, and Current Index to Journals in Education

MLA, the CD-ROM version of the MLA Bibliography, an index which covers language and literature

Academic Index, a computerized index which lists articles in journals and some magazines

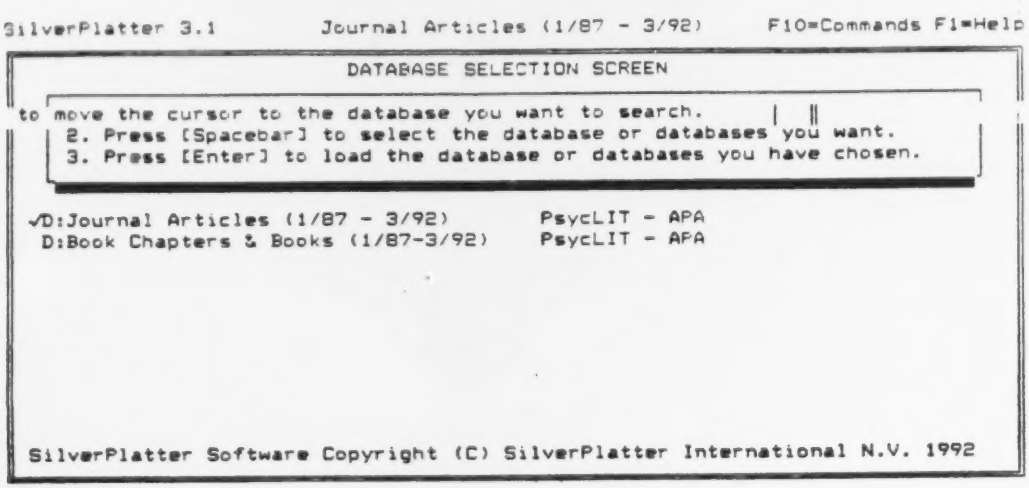
As you can see, we have only a small number of these sources on CD-ROM. Many more data bases are available on-line. Of the ones above, both PsycLIT and ERIC are also available on-line.

III. SEARCHING PsycLIT ON CD-ROM

One of the course requirements is that you be able to perform a PsycLIT CD-ROM search. The following examples illustrate how to use PsycLIT. On your own time, practice the following searching method at the PsycLIT computer. It is located against the wall near the reference desks.

PsycLIT includes two databases: journal articles
books and book chapters

STEP 1. Press the F7 function key to see the first screen (shown below). Then move the cursor to the database that you want to search. Press the spacebar and then the ENTER key.


SilverPlatter 3.1 Journal Articles (1/87 - 3/92) F10=Commands F1=Help
DATABASE SELECTION SCREEN
to move the cursor to the database you want to search.
2. Press [Spacebar] to select the database or databases you want.
3. Press [Enter] to load the database or databases you have chosen.
√D:Journal Articles (1/87 - 3/92) PsycLIT - APA
D:Book Chapters & Books (1/87-3/92) PsycLIT - APA
SilverPlatter Software Copyright (C) SilverPlatter International N.V. 1992

If you chose the journal articles database the following screen would appear (but both databases are searched the same way):

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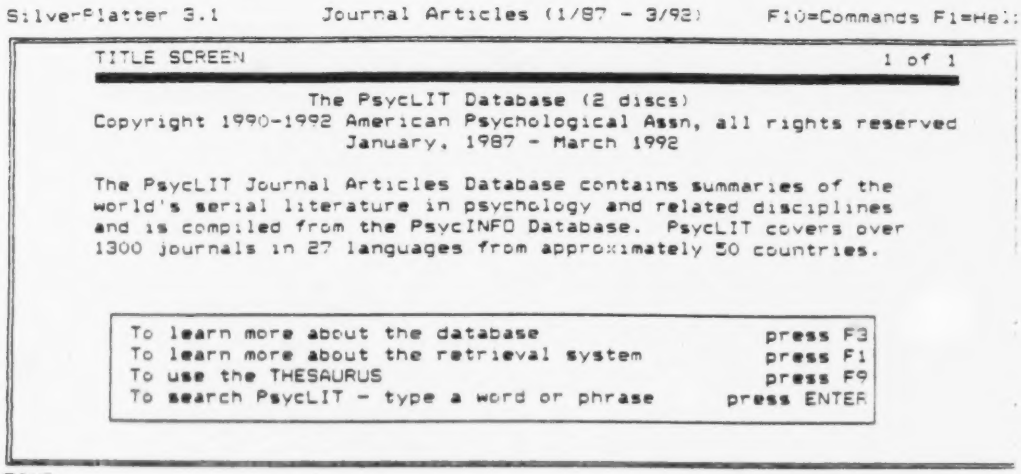

SilverPlatter 3.1 Journal Articles (1/87 - 3/92) F10=Commands F1=Help
TITLE SCREEN 1 of 1
The PsycLIT Database (2 discs)
Copyright 1990-1992 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved
January, 1987 - March 1992
The PsycLIT Journal Articles Database contains summaries of the world's serial literature in psychology and related disciplines and is compiled from the PsycINFO Database. PsycLIT covers over 1300 journals in 27 languages from approximately 50 countries.
To learn more about the database press F3
To learn more about the retrieval system press F1
To use the THESAURUS press F9
To search PsycLIT - type a word or phrase press ENTER
FIND:
Type a search then press Enter (↵). Use the INDEX (F5) to pick terms.

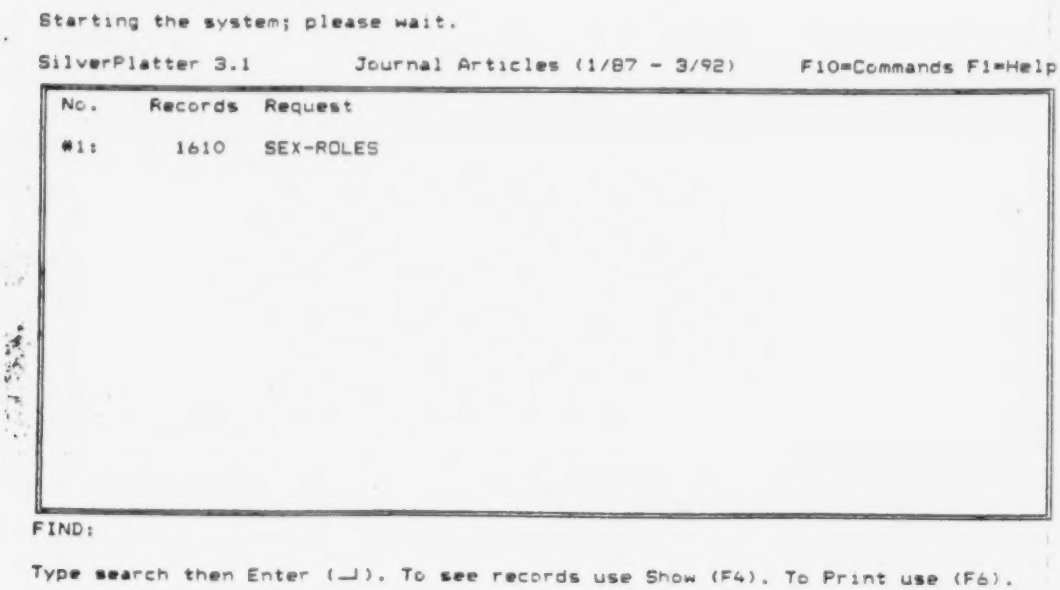
STEP 2. Use the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms (explained in Chapter 6 of your workbook), located on the table at the computer, to determine what subject headings can be used for a search. Let's say your topic is, "how are sex roles portrayed in advertising." After a look at the Thesaurus, you see two good headings for this topic: "sex roles" and "television advertising."

STEP 3. Type in the subject term "sex roles" as follows: **sex-roles**. Note the dash between the words. A dash tells the computer to identify only those articles that have been assigned the subject heading "sex roles." If the dash is omitted, the computer will identify all database records that make some mention of sex roles. In the latter instance, you may retrieve items which are not about your topic in a significant way. To identify articles more specifically on your topic, use dashes. Single term subject headings (e.g. counseling) are typed in as follows: **counseling-** . Multiple word headings are typed in with dashes also (e.g. **Purdue-Perceptual-Motor-Survey; racial-and-ethnic-relations**).

When you type in your subject term, it will appear on the bottom left hand side of the screen alongside the word FIND:.

STEP 4. After typing in **sex-roles**, press the ENTER key and you will get a screen like the next example, which tells you that the database has some 1600 items specifically about sex roles.

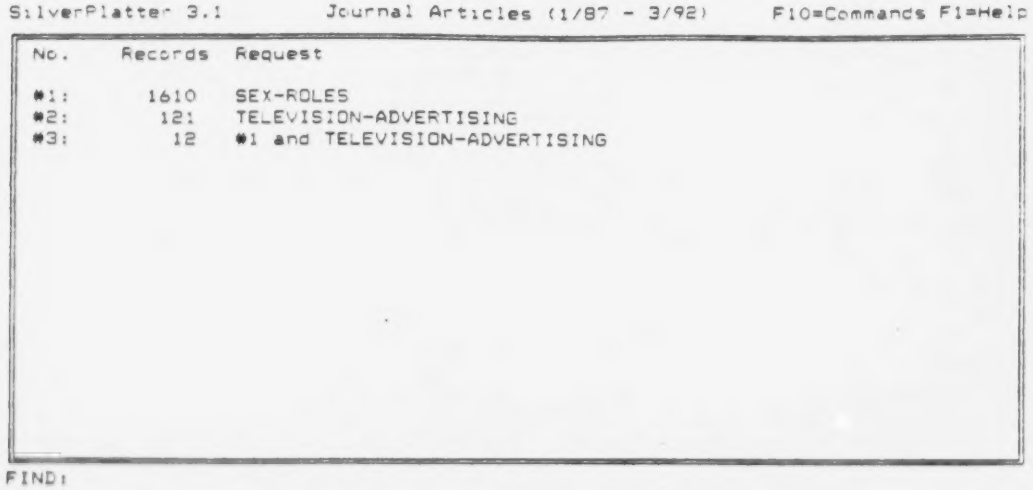
NOTE: The number of records your search will produce will probably differ from the number in the example below, since the databases are updated every three months.



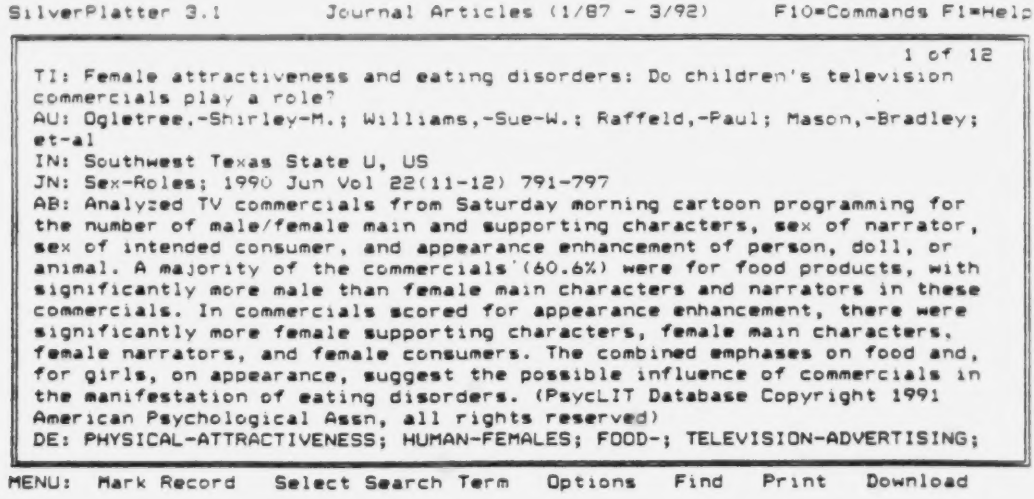
STEP 5. Now combine your second subject term with your first by typing the following:

#1 and television-advertising

Press the ENTER key and get a screen like the one below which indicates that the combined search yields a response of 12 items.


SilverPlatter 3.1 Journal Articles (1/87 - 3/92) F10=Commands F1=Help
No. Records Request
#1: 1610 SEX-ROLES
#2: 121 TELEVISION-ADVERTISING
#3: 12 #1 and TELEVISION-ADVERTISING
FIND:
Type search then Enter (↵). To see records use Show (F4). To Print use (F6).

STEP 6. To see records for these items, press the SHOW key (F4). You will get a screen like the example below. It shows the beginning part of the first record displayed.


SilverPlatter 3.1 Journal Articles (1/87 - 3/92) F10=Commands F1=Help
1 of 12
TI: Female attractiveness and eating disorders: Do children's television commercials play a role?
AU: Ogletree,-Shirley-M.; Williams,-Sue-W.; Raffeld,-Paul; Mason,-Bradley; et-al
IN: Southwest Texas State U, US
JN: Sex-Roles; 1990 Jun Vol 22(11-12) 791-797
AB: Analyzed TV commercials from Saturday morning cartoon programming for the number of male/female main and supporting characters, sex of narrator, sex of intended consumer, and appearance enhancement of person, doll, or animal. A majority of the commercials (60.6%) were for food products, with significantly more male than female main characters and narrators in these commercials. In commercials scored for appearance enhancement, there were significantly more female supporting characters, female main characters, female narrators, and female consumers. The combined emphases on food and, for girls, on appearance, suggest the possible influence of commercials in the manifestation of eating disorders. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1991 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
DE: PHYSICAL-ATTRACTIVENESS; HUMAN-FEMALES; FOOD-; TELEVISION-ADVERTISING;
MENU: Mark Record Select Search Term Options Find Print Download
Press ENTER to Mark records for PRINT or DOWNLOAD. Use PgDn and PgUp to scroll.

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Note the abbreviations which appear down the left hand margin of the screen. The most important ones mean the following:

TI: Title of the work
AU: Author or authors
IN: Author's institution or place of work
JN: Journal title, date, volume, (issue number), article page #'s
AB: Abstract (summary) of the article's contents
DE: Descripters (subject headings assigned to this article)

STEP 7. To see more of the records, press the page down key (**pgdn**) on the lower right of the keyboard. To go back to the top of the listing, press the (**pgup**) key.

STEP 8. If you need to go back to your search screen, press the FIND function key, (F2).

PRINTING OUT SEARCH RESULTS

STEP 1. When the cursor is blinking within a citation or abstract of a record you would like to print, press the ENTER key. A line of stars will appear along the left hand margin of the record. The record is now "marked" for printing.

STEP 2. Continue to read through the records and mark for printing.

STEP 3. After you have marked all the items you want to print, press the F6 key.

STEP 4. Now press the ENTER key and the printer will begin its work.

CHAPTER SEVEN REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers to questions appear on pages 71-72.

1. The Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) is considered to be a type of periodical index. True or False.

2. SSCI includes coverage of articles that appear in psychological and other social sciences journals. True or False.

3. In addition to SSCI, there are ten other citation indexes that cover subjects outside the social sciences. True or False.

4. The Source Index is the section of SSCI that offers a subject approach. True or False.

5. The Permuterm Subject Index uses keywords. True or False.

6. The keyword approach uses terms actually found in an article's introductory paragraph. True or False.

7. Most periodical indexes use "controlled vocabulary" subject terms. SSCI uses keywords taken from the titles of articles. True or False.

8. SSCI's author index is called the _____.

9. The Citation Index section of SSCI tells you who has cited whom during a given year. True or False.

10. In example 1 on page 70, who wrote an article with the key words "infants" and "adoption" in the title?

    _____

11. After seeing that P.A. Curtis has written an article with the words "infants" and "adoption" in the title, you would go to the next section of SSCI called the _____. You would look in that section under _____.

12. Complete the following based on the information given in example 2 on the next page.

    The title of Curtis' article _____
    _____

    The title of the journal (abbreviated) _____

    The journal's volume # ___ , and issue # ___

    The article's page numbers _____

    The year of the journal _____

13. Where would you find out the full title of the journal being cited? _____

14. How would you find out if the library owns volume 65 of Child Welfare? _____
    _____

15. In example 2, did Curtis cite more than 5 sources in his/her article? Yes or No.

16. In example 3 on the previous page, how many articles by W.H. Sack are cited by others? _____

17. In example 3, how many times was Sack's 1986 article in J Am A Chil cited? _____

18. A major advantage of a computerized information retrieval is that the computer can search any number of related terms at one time. True or False.

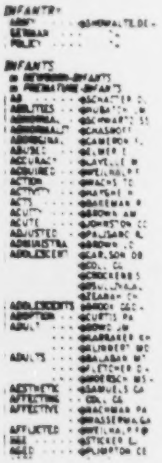
19. A computer search is not useful when you are trying to examine the relationship of several concepts at one time. True or False.

20. Several hundred databases are available for information retrieval via computer searching. True or False.

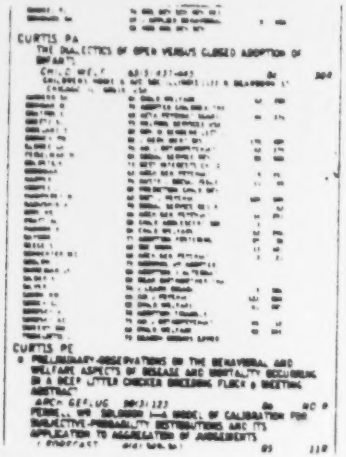
21. In CD-ROM searching, you do the search on your own. True or False.

22. The CD-ROM version of Psychological Abstracts is called _____.

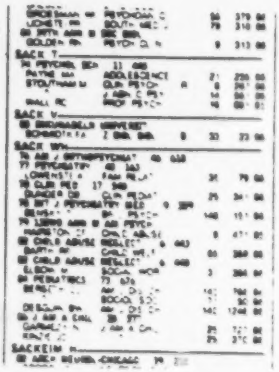
Example 1. Social Sciences Citation Index. 1986. Permuterm Subject Index section



Example 2. Social Sciences Citation Index. 1986. Source Index section.



Example 3. Social Sciences Citation Index. 1986. Citation Index section.



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PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following.

1. Go to SSCI and find a citation to an article written by J.Z. Rubin in 1983.

2. In 1982, were any articles listed having to do with the fear of dentists or dental treatment?

3. Can you find and interpret a citation to one of these articles?

4. Did anyone subsequently cite the article you found above?

5. How many person's in 1985 cited an article written by R. Lynn appearing in the British Journal of Clinical Psychology in 1975?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTION--PSY 121 CHAPTER 7.
(Relevant workbook pages appear in parentheses.)

1. True (page 57, paragraph 1)
2. True (page 57, paragraph 1)
3. False. There are two others in addition to SSCI. (page 57, paragraph 1)
4. False. The subject approach is offered by the Permuterm Subject Index. (page 57, last paragraph)
5. True (page 57, last paragraph)
6. False. In the case of SSCI, keywords are taken directly from the titles of articles. (page 57, last paragraph)
7. True (page 57, last paragraph through page 58)
8. Source Index (page 59, middle)
9. True (page 59, last paragraph)
10. P.A. Curtis (page 57, bottom, through page 58)
11. Source Index; the author's name, Curtis, P.A. (page 58, next to last paragraph; and page 59, Source Index)
12. "The Dialectics of Open Versus Closed Adoption of Infants."
    (Answers to question 12 are based on page 59, middle)
    Child Welf
    vol. 65, issue no. 5.
    pages 437-445.
    1986.
13. At the beginning of the Source Index volumes (page 59, next to last paragraph)
14. I would go to STARS or the Union List of Serials and look up the title, Child Welfare (Chapter 5, page 37, bottom half)

15. Yes (based on page 59, middle)
16. 9 (page 59, last paragraph, through page 60)
17. Twice (page 59, last paragraph, through page 60)
18. True (page 61, paragraph 3)
19. False (page 61, paragraph 3)
20. True (page 62, paragraph 1)
21. True (page 62, paragraph 2)
22. PsycLIT (page 62, bottom third of page)

CHAPTER EIGHT

GENERAL MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS

After completing this chapter you will know how to

- use newspapers and general magazines to locate information that is not always available in scholarly journals
- find references to articles on your topic that appeared in major newspapers by using specialized newspaper indexes. You will also learn how to locate the articles themselves in the Microforms Collection.

INTRODUCTION

As was mentioned in the previous chapters, scholarly articles in psychology (often ones which report on research), will appear in scholarly, professional journals in psychology as well as other journals in related disciplines. It is these publications that your instructors usually expect you to use when you are doing a serious research report.

On the other hand, popular periodicals such as magazines and newspapers can also be useful sources of research information for psychology students. These publications can provide the researcher with general background information on psychological topics as well as all other subjects.

Or, a student might be interested in examining how society's attitudes and values are expressed, or have been in the past, in popular magazines and newspapers. By carefully examining the content of a message, and also the method used in conveying the message (e.g. the wording of a news story, or the use of sex stereotypes in advertisements), one can hypothesize about intended messages and also what kind of impact the material is having on those exposed to the communication. (This kind of research is called "content analysis.")

I. INDEXES TO MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Following is a list of some general indexes in the Reference Room that can be useful for locating citations to articles in popular magazines. They are used the same way as the Social Sciences Index which was illustrated in Chapter 5.

Academic Index. (CD ROM, located near Reference Desk), Latest 4 years

P.A.I.S. (Ref, Index Table 6), 1915-

Popular Periodical Index. (Ref AI3.P76), 1973-

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. (Ref, Index Table 1), 1890-

The CD ROM Academic Index is also known as Infotrac. It is located against the wall near the reference desks. You use it by typing in a subject heading or key word, and a list of articles appears on the screen, many of which we own. Academic Index covers both popular magazines and scholarly journals.

II. NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers, which usually appear more frequently than magazines (daily, although there are many weekly newspapers too), report events, analyze issues, and present lengthy articles on current topics in politics, religion, education, economics, social change, public opinion, and other topics related to psychology.

THE NEWSPAPER COLLECTION AT STONY BROOK

The Stony Brook Library has a large collection of newspapers. It currently receives papers from all over the United States and around the world. In addition, the library owns many newspapers from past years, including a large collection of early American newspapers dating back to colonial times, and a collection of several hundred radical and protest papers from the 1960's to the present. The New York Times is in the library from its first issue in 1851, and the London Times back to its first appearance in 1785. All of our newspapers, except for those dating from the last several months, are on microfilm. The more recent ones are kept in Current Periodicals. A list of currently received newspapers can be seen in Current Periodicals and the Reference Room.

NEWSPAPER INDEXES

In order to trace past newspaper coverage of a particular topic(such as political protest on college campuses during the 1960's), or locate up-to-date articles on a current news item (such as sex discrimination in the work place), you will need to use a newspaper index. These indexes allow you to pinpoint the location of articles within a newspaper. Newspaper indexes in the Stony Brook Library, and the dates for which they are available, are listed below. They are all located in the Government Documents section of the library on the second floor above the Reference Room.

Chicago Tribune Index, 1972-

Christian Science Monitor Index, 1960-

Los Angeles Times Index, 1972-

National Newspaper Index, Latest 3 years, microfilm format. (Indexes 5 newspapers: New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Post).

New York Times Index, 1851-

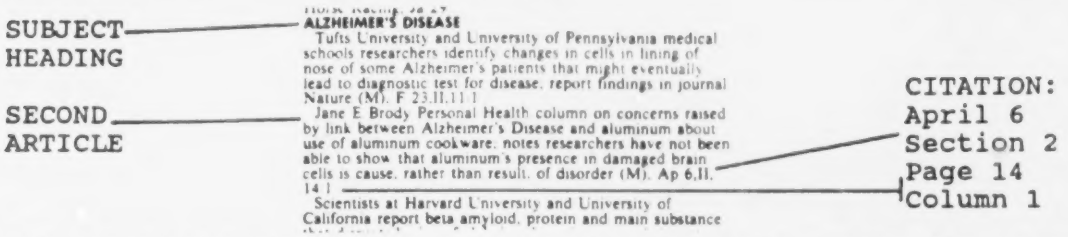
Newsday, Latest 4 years, on CD-ROM behind Documents Desk. Indexes Long Island's newspaper on computer. Of particular interest, because it also provides reader with full text of all articles, virtually eliminating the need to consult the microfilm copy of the newspaper.

Q. HOW IS A NEWSPAPER INDEX USED?

A. To answer this question we will be using two different examples from the New York Times Index. This index uses the following types of subject headings.

Regular headings ("mental health and disorders," "psychology")
Geographical names ("United States," "Sweden")
Organization names ("Psychological Association, American")
Personal names ("King, Martin Luther, Jr.," "Skinner, B.F.")

EXAMPLE 1:
In the first example, the subject heading illustrated is "Alzheimer's Disease." The paragraphs that appear beneath this heading cite and summarize articles that were printed in the New York Times for a particular time period (this example is reproduced from the 1989 volume of the index).

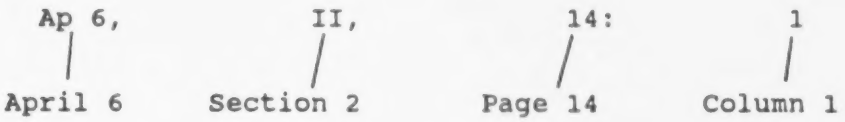


ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
Tufts University and University of Pennsylvania medical schools researchers identify changes in cells in lining of nose of some Alzheimer's patients that might eventually lead to diagnostic test for disease; report findings in journal Nature (M). F 23,II,11:1

Jane E Brody Personal Health column on concerns raised by link between Alzheimer's Disease and aluminum about use of aluminum cookware; notes researchers have not been able to show that aluminum's presence in damaged brain cells is cause, rather than result, of disorder (M). Ap 6,II, 14:1

Scientists at Harvard University and University of California report beta amyloid, protein and main substance

The second paragraph cites an article about the connection between Alzheimer's Disease and aluminum. The "M" indicates the article is of medium length (more than 1 column but less than 2). The index uses the symbol "(S)" to indicate shorter articles that run one half column or less, and "(L)" to indicate longer items that exceed 2 columns. (When no indication of length is given, the citation is for an editorial, regular column, or review.) The identifying elements of this second citation are shown by the symbols:



Note that the year is not included in the citation; it is understood that it is the year of the volume you are using.The example above indicates the article is in section 2 by using Roman numeral II. When no Roman numeral is provided, it is understood that the article appears in section 1. Note also that all articles that appear beneath a subject heading are listed in CHRONOLOGICAL order (i.e., by the dates that they were printed in the New York Times).

EXAMPLE 2:
The following example from the 1984 New York Times illustrates another standard type of presentation commonly found in that index; instead of listing the articles under the original heading ("Public Opinion"), it directs the user to a second heading (a "cross reference") under which are listed references to articles about public opinion on specific issues such as "Leisure" or "U.S. Elections."

ORIGINAL HEADING

PUBLIC Opinion. See also
China. Ap 29
France. Ap 22
Income. Ap 26
Leisure. Ap 29
Middle East. Ap 30
Minn. Ap 30
Nicaragua. Ap 27
Pres Elect '84. Ap 16,19,20,23,24,29,30
Security and Warning Systems. Ap 22
US – Elections. Ap 1[illegible]29
US Intl Rel. Ap 29

The entry for "Income" in the last example refers to an article about a Gallup Poll that appeared in the April 26 issue of the New York Times; the complete cross reference is shown below:

CROSS REFERENCE FROM ORIGINAL HEADING →

INCOME. See also NJ. Ap 22 Taxation
Commerce Department reports personal income of Americans rose five-tenths of 1 percent in March, to seasonally adjusted $2,940.5 billion, smallest gain in seven months, says gain is further evidence that economic growth is slowing, graph (M). Ap 19,IV,1:1
Gallup Poll annual survey of Americans' perception of living costs indicates minimum income that family of four needs to make ends meet is $300 a week, finds that its audits tend to correlate with Consumer Price Index compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics; median income figure among college-educated respondents is $352, while figure for those with high-school educations is $249 (M). Ap 26,I,20:1

ARTICLE CITED FOR April 26 →

Q. AFTER FINDING CITATIONS TO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN THE INDEXES, HOW DOES ONE ACTUALLY OBTAIN THE NEWSPAPER?

A. Get the microfilm call number of the newspaper by looking under the name of the paper in STARS or the Stony Brook Union List of Serials. Take down the call number and go to the Microforms area (2nd floor of Reference, opposite Government Documents). The person on duty will help you find the microfilm you need, and demonstrate how to use the microfilm machines for reading and/or photocopying.

NEWSPAPERS: A SUMMARY

The library has a large collection of newspapers, both foreign and U.S.

Several major American papers are part of this collection, including a full run of the New York Times from 1851.

Newspaper indexes, such as the New York Times Index, are used to get exact citations to articles. Newspaper indexes in our library are listed on page 75.

The most recent issues of newspapers received are in Current Periodicals. Earlier years of papers are on microfilm and can be obtained in the Microforms Collection.

CHAPTER EIGHT REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers to questions are on page 81.

1. Popular periodicals, because they are not scholarly, have little value to researchers. True or False.

2. Fill in the information called for below by using example 1 on the following page.
   Main subject heading _____
   Other possibly relevant headings listed in the same volume
   _____
   _____
   _____
   Title of first article _____
   _____
   Author _____
   Title of magazine (abbreviated) _____
   Volume of magazine _____ Page numbers of article _____
   Date of article (month and year) _____

3. In example 1, how would you determine the full title of the magazine? _____
   _____

4. How would you determine if the library owns Current?
   _____
   _____

5. The library owns a collection of American colonial newspapers. True or False.

EXAMPLE 1
Readers' Guide to
Periodical Literature
1985 volume

Mind and body
See also
Biofeedback training
Consciousness
Holistic medicine
Hypnotism
Medicine, Psychosomatic
Mental healing
Parapsychology
Psychology, Physiological
Sleep
Emotions: how they affect your body. G. Maranto. *Current* 270:3-5 F '85
The mental edge. A. Gottlieb. *Vogue* 175:374-5+ F '85

EXAMPLE 2
New York Times Index
1985 volume

CHILD Abuse. See also
Families, S 28
Foster Care, O 7,29
Kidnapping, Ap 6, Ag 28
Mental Retardation, Ap 2
Move (Organ), Jl 28
Murders, Ja 7,25, F 28, My 11, Ag 23, O 27, N 26, D 4,25
Prostitution, Jl 20
Sex Crimes, Ja 6,14,15,19,23,25,27, Ja 29,30, F 1,2,13,14,15, F 16,18,27, Mr 2,3,7,13,24,25,28,29,31, Ap 1 3,6,11,14, My 8,21,23,30, Je 1,5,6,12,13,14,15,19,20, Je 25,27, Jl 20, Jl 21,22, Jl 24, Ag 2,4,14,15,19,20,22,23, S 4,9,15, O 6,8, 11,15,22,25, N 3, D 8,9,15,20,27
Toys, N 10
Transit Systems, O 28
US Armament, Ag 17
Worms, My 30
John Corry reviews ABC's 20/20 TV program on child abuse, Ja 3,III,20:1
Three-month-old boy found lying in vacant lot in Queens, NYC, is in good condition; baby's mother, Brenetta Pearson, is charged with reckless endangerment and endangering welfare of a child (S), Ja 4,II,5:2
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children calls for major revisions in state criminal laws on molestation, abuse, kidnapping and exploitation of children (S), Ja 15,I, 8:5
Team of doctors in Olathe, Kan, revives nearly frozen, clinically dead 3-year-old girl, Megan Birmingham, who police say had been abandoned along rural road (S), Ja 18, I,13:6
Megan Birmingham, age 3, reported recovering; mother Jane Birmingham, who apparent put child out of car, is hospitalized (S), Ja 20,I,16:6
Health and Human Services Sec Margaret M Heckler tells

EXAMPLE 3
New York Times Index
1985 volume

SEX Crimes. See also
Abortion, Je 22,23,25, Je 26,27
Indians, F 8
Kidnapping, Ja 10,12, Ja 13
Manslaughter, Ja 12, Mr 24
Mental Health, My 17
Murders, Ja 29, F 4, Mr 27, Ap 11,12, My 9,11,14, Je 6,12, 21,22, Jl 5,12, Ag 6,12, S 4,12,16,21,28, O 25, N 1,2,15,19, 26, D 4
Nicaragua, Mr 7
Salvador, El, D 17
John Corry reviews ABC's 20/20 TV program on child abuse, Ja 3,III,20:1
Edwin Garcia and unidentified 16-year-old boy are held in connection with sexual assault on Roman Catholic nun on December 23 in New Jersey; arrests come after nun, under hypnosis, was able to give description of her attackers and license-plate number of their car (S), Ja 4,II,2:2
Robert and Louise Bentz, acquitted of sexual abuse charges involving one of their sons, have been awarded custody of their oldest boy, who judge said was 'almost pleading' to go home (S), Ja 6,I,16:6
15-year-old Peter Leppik, who once broke into bank's computer, helps police in Minneapolis, Minn, crack computer code that has led to evidence sought in child sex abuse investigation involving Lyle Parton (S), Ja 14,I,8:4
Arthur Gary Dill, John Paul Holman, Rolando Arcon Cuevas, Alan Patrick Arbuckle and Veryl Lee Baker are arrested in California on charges of sexual molestation and abuse of nine children in 1982 (S), Ja 14,I,8:5
Unidentified chauffeur with Ivory Coast mission to United Nations is arrested in rape of woman at Mount Vernon, NY, residence of UN Representative from Sierra Leone (S), Ja 14,II,3:1
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children calls for major revisions in state criminal laws on molestation, abuse, kidnapping and exploitation of children (S), Ja 15,I, 8:5
New York City agrees to pay Charles Daniels, who was wrongfully imprisoned for 1978 sexual attack and attempted murder of 2-year-old boy in Queens, $600,000 in out-of-court settlement; Daniels spent four years in prison where he was repeatedly beaten, scalded with boiling water and because of death threats, kept in virtual solitary confinement; Daniels photo (M), Ja 18,I,1:2
James Rud, central figure in investigation into charges of sexually abused children in Jordan, Minnesota, is sentenced

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6. The library owns the entire run of the New York Times. True or False.

7. Current newspapers received by the library are held in the Current Periodicals Room. True or False.

8. Older issues of newspapers (those from more than two or three months ago) are on microfilm. True or False.

9. Every newspaper has a separately published index covering its articles. True or False.

10. How would you interpret the information being given in example 2 (previous page)?

_____

_____

11. In example 3 (previous page) examine the January 6th paragraph. Where in the New York Times does this article appear. Give complete information, including date, section number, page, and column. Also, how long is the article?

_____

12. Where can you find the call number for the New York Times or any other newspaper owned by the Library?

_____

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

On the practicum exam, you may be asked questions such as the following.

1. Using one of the periodical indexes listed on page 74 of your workbook, find articles that deal with parenting. Can you interpret the citations to these articles. Can you determine if the library owns the magazines being cited? Could you locate the articles in the library?

2. Using one of the newspaper indexes listed on page 75, can you find articles dealing with sex education in the public schools. Can you interpret the citations to these articles? Do you know how to locate these articles in the library?

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--CHAPTER 8, PSY 121.
(Relevant workbook pages appear in parentheses.)

1. False (page 73, middle)
2. Mind and Body (all answers to #2 are based on Chapter 5, pages 36-37)

   Biofeedback training; Consciousness; Holistic medicine; Hypnotism; Medicine, psychosomatic; Mental healing; Parapsychology; Psychology, physiological; Sleep.

   "Emotions: How They Affect Your Body"

   G. Maranto

   Current

   vol. 270; pages 3-5; Feb. 1985

3. Look in the front of the periodical index volume for a list of abbreviations and full titles. (Actually, in the case of this example, the list tells us that Current is, in fact, the full title and not an abbreviation. This is not typical. Usually, titles are abbreviated in periodical index citations.) (Chapter 5, p. 37, element # 4.)
4. I would go to STARS or the Union List of Serials and look under the title of the magazine (i.e. Current). (Chapter 5, p. 37)
5. True (page 74, last paragraph)
6. True (page 74, last paragraph)
7. True (page 74, last paragraph)
8. True (page 74, last paragraph)
9. False (page 75, 1st paragraph)
   The workbook does not explain this point in detail. In fact, most newspapers have no published index. Several major ones do. They are identified on page 75 of the workbook.
10. If you are looking under the subject heading "Child Abuse" in the New York Times Index, you can also look in the index under such headings as "Families," "Foster Care," "kidnapping," etc. Under each of these headings, you should consult the paragraphs which are noted by dates. After all of these subject headings (ending with the term "Worms"), the main listing of articles begins, one paragraph after another. The paragraphs appear in chronological order. (page 75, bottom to page 77)
11. January 6th, section 1, page 16, column 6. We know that it is a short article because of the appearance of an "(s)" in the citation. (page 75, bottom to page 77)
12. Look in STARS or the Stony Brook Union List of Serials. (page 77, last paragraph)

CHAPTER NINE

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND MEASURES

After reading this chapter you will know the following:

-The definition of a psychological test or measure

-How to use Buros' Mental Measurements Yearbook to obtain information about tests.

-The titles of several other reference sources useful for finding additional information on published and unpublished psychological tests.

Q. WHAT ARE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND MEASURES?

A. A psychological test or measure is a set of questions whose answers can be used to assess aspects of an individual's personality, intellectual abilities, or perceptual skills. The tests are designed to be administered and interpreted by trained professionals in psychology, medicine, social work, education, personnel and counseling. A particular test may measure factors relating to a person's educational achievement or aptitude, sensory coordination, personality structure, anxiety level, vocational interests, motivation to achieve, etc.

As a student, you may be required to become familiar with one or more of these tests. However, since most are not readily available to non-professionals, (and are not, as a rule, held by research libraries such as ours), you would have to learn about the tests by reading about them, as opposed to examining them first hand. Since many of the tests, especially the major ones, have been written about in books and journals, you could obtain test information by reading these secondary sources.

Q. HOW CAN I DETERMINE WHAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS?

A. The Reference Room contains a number of reference books that can help you obtain secondary source information about psychological tests. In this chapter, we will be concentrating on the most comprehensive one of these, Buros' Mental Measurements Yearbook.

THE MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK

The Mental Measurements Yearbook (also variously referred to as Buros, Buros' Mental Measurements Yearbook, or simply by the initials, MMY), is a multi-volumed set which has been published in ten separate editions since 1937. All ten editions are shelved together in the Reference Room (Ref BF431 B78).

Actually, the meaning of certain words in the title of this work should be explained. To begin with, "Buros" is the last name of the editor of the first eight editions of the Yearbook. The word "Mental," within the context of MMY, refers to a whole cluster of psychological processes which may be intellectual, behavioral, perceptual, attitudinal, and so forth. The word "Yearbook" is misleading since MMY is not nearly published once a year but more like once every 10 years.

Now let's turn to the content of this work. Virtually all English language psychological tests and measures that are commercially available (i.e. may be purchased from test publishers by professionals) are included in MMY. MMY provides information on each test's purpose, administration time, age group of those to be tested, alternate forms, and publisher. For many of the tests, a bibliography is included, identifying related articles and books. For major tests, detailed critical reviews are included.

Q. HOW IS THE MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK USED?

A. A good way to learn the organization and use of the Mental Measurements Yearbook is to go directly to the work (Ref BF 431 .B78) and follow the steps below.

Step 1. The latest edition of the Mental Measurements Yearbook is the 10th, 1989. The steps below are based on the 9th edition, 1986), which is in two volumes. Skim through the volumes and note that the tests are listed by title in alphabetical order.

Step 2. Turn to test #1385 which is in volume 2 on pages 1755 to 1758.

Step 3. Look at the entry and study the first paragraph. The first thing noted is the entry number (1385), and then the title of the test (the Wonderlic Personnel Test). What follows is miscellaneous information about the test including a) the intended test population; b) publication dates of the test; c) the test's abbreviation (WPT); d) information on different forms of the test, with prices for those professionals interested in purchasing the test; e) the name of the organization to order from.

Step 4. In the second paragraph of this entry, MMY identifies several other places where you can find additional information on the Wonderlic Personnel Test. For instance, reference is made to another of Buros' publications, Tests in Print (Ref BF 431 .B82), by using "T3" and "T2". "T3:2638" means the 3rd edition of Tests in Print, page 2638, and "T2:482" means the 2nd edition of Tests in Print, page 482. MMY also identifies previous editions of itself which carried information on the test by using numbers separated by a colon. For instance, for reviews written by Droege and Foley, you are referred to "7:401," meaning the 7th edition of the Mental Measurements Yearbook, test number 401; for reviews by Downie and Dunnett, see the 6th edition of MMY, test number 513; and so forth.

Step 5. The next section, entitled "Test References," lists eight other recent writings that have appeared on this test. In this case, all eight are journal articles. Sometimes books or parts of books are cited.

Step 6. The next section contains reviews of the Wonderlic Test written by two expert evaluators. One review by Frank L. Schmidt begins on page 1755 and a second one by Lyle F. Schoenfeldt, on page 1757. After the first reviewer's critique is a list of works he used in writing his piece. But Schmidt's review contains no such bibliography. Throughout MMY, some reviews contain bibliographies and some do not.

Step 7. Not all tests are covered as thoroughly as the Wonderlic Personnel Test. Some tests have no critiques accompanying their test descriptions. For instance, in the entry for the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, test # 1236, Volumes 2, page 1542 of MMY, the descriptive information given at the beginning follows the same format as was found under the Wonderlic Test. However, there are no reviews; just a very long bibliography of related works (which of course, can be extremely useful).

Step 8. Some entries are treated more briefly than the two above, mainly because not much, or sometimes nothing, has appeared on the tests in journals and books. Two examples of briefer entries are reproduced on the following page.

Examples from MMY

[1275]

Test of the Hierarchy of Inductive Knowledge. Educable mentally retarded children ages 9–14; 1979–82; THINK; assess level of social problem-solving among EMR learners; 9 scores: label, detail, visual inference, statement of problem, solution-qualifications, best, predictions-verifications, learning statement, generalization; no data on reliability and validity; no norms; individual; 1 form ('82, 57 stimulus/picture cards); answer sheet booklet ('82, 13 pages); instruction manual for test administrators ('82, 36 pages); price data available from publisher; (60–70) minutes; I. Leon Smith and Sandra Greenberg (manual); Professional Examination Service *

TEST REFERENCES

1. Smith, I. L., & Greenberg, S. Hierarchical assessment of social competence. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY, 1979, 83, 551–555.
2. Smith, I. L., & Greenberg, S. Dimensions underlying a hierarchically based assessment of social problem-solving. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY, 1980, 84, 411–414.

[1276]

Test of Visual-Perceptual Skills (Non-Motor). Ages 4–12; 1982; TVPS; scores in 7 areas: visual discrimination, visual memory, visual-spatial relationships;

[1095]

Self Concept Scale, Secondary Level. Grades 6–9; 1980–82; criterion referenced; "level of self-concept based on the measurement of five basic living skills"; 6 scores: decision making, interpersonal relationships, responsibility, citizenship, career planning, total; no data on reliability; 1 form ('80, 4 pages includes profile sheet); manual ('82, 15 pages); 1984 price data: $30.80 per kit including 35 pupil record forms and manual; $35.75 per 50 pupil record forms; $3.85 per manual; (15–20) minutes; Dallas Educational Services and Bob Percival (manual); Dallas Educational Services.*

[1096]

Self-Description Inventory. Grades 9 and over; 1975–77; SDI; measures normal personality and vocationally-oriented dimensions; 22 scores: 11 personal

Step 9. Let's take a look at the different indexes that are included in the Mental Measurements Yearbook. There are six separate indexes which appear toward the end of volume 2. The first is the Index of Titles, page 1807 through 1822. Some of the features of this index are 1) the test titles are listed in alphabetical order; 2) the numbers after the titles refer to test entry numbers, not page numbers; 3) an (N) next to a number means the test is new and/or has never been included in Buros before; 4) and (R) means the test has been revised or supplemented since last being listed in MMY.

Step 10. The Index of Acronyms (pages 1823 though 1832), lists those tests that may be known by their initials and then tells you the complete test name. The test entry number follows.

Step 11. The Classified Subject Index lists tests by subject. There are 17 broad subject areas that are outlined in a table on pages 1833 and 1834. You note the page number given for a listing of tests in a specific subject area. For instance, if you were interested in a list of tests covered in MMY for measuring personality traits, you would turn to page 1846. The list of personality tests begins here and goes to page 1851.

The tests' titles are presented in alphabetical order, their item entry numbers are given, and information on the intended test group is provided.

Step 12. The Publishers Directory and Index follows. Publishers are listed in alphabetical order with their addresses, along with the respective entry numbers of the tests they have produced.

Step 13. The Index of Names, beginning on page 1869, lists all persons mentioned in MMY who have authored tests, written reviews, or have been cited in one of the bibliographies. Numbers in parentheses refer to item numbers in the bibliographies. Numbers outside of parentheses are test entry numbers.

(Examples: Adams. C.H. has been cited in two references in two different bibliographies (see test 137 and turn to item number 56 in its bibliography; or go to reference #179 in the bibliography for test item 715.

Achterberg, J. is the author of test # 499.

Aaron, I.E. wrote reviews for tests 747, 1037, and 1062)

Step 14. The last index, the Score Index, begins on page 1951. It lists, in alphabetical order, all the variables the tests claim to measure (or have scores for). The numbers at the end of the variables are the entry numbers for the tests measuring those variables. This index, along with the Classified Index (mentioned above), is another type of subject approach to the tests listed in MMY.

THE MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK: A SUMMARY

The Yearbook gives information on thousands of psychological tests, such as the nature of the test, the intended population, the cost of the test, its different forms, and its publisher.

It provides critical evaluations for many tests, and lists references to other reviews.

It has six separate indexes, two of which (Classified Subject Index and Score Index) can help you identify tests whose measurements pertain to different subject areas, skills, deficiencies, etc.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR PUBLISHED TESTS

In addition to MMY, the three sources below may be used to find information about published psychological tests:

Tests (Ref BF176 T43 1983) and supplement. Used in conjunction with Test Critiques (Ref BF176 .T419). Four volumes.

Psychological Abstracts (Index Shelf 2). We learned about this important source in chapter 6. You may use Psych Abstracts (or even better, its CD-ROM version, PsycLIT) to find journal articles about ~~major published~~ psychological tests and measures. Major tests will be listed under their full names in the Psychological Abstracts subject indexes. If you use PsycLIT, simply enter the name of the test, with dashes. If you get no response, enter the name without dashes. (See Chapter 7, page 64, steps 2, 3, and onward.)

UNPUBLISHED TESTS AND MEASURES

Thus far, this chapter has presented several ways to acquire information about published tests. There also exists many unpublished tests and measures. These are ones that have not been produced by a test publisher and are not commercially available. On the other hand, they may have appeared as part of a journal article, a research report, a book, or some other publication. To identify the location of information on these tests, use the following sources:

Directory of Unpublished Experimental Mental Measures (BF431 .G624). 2 volumes.

Tests and Measurements in Child Development (Ref BF722 .J64)

Tests and Measurements in Child Development: Handbook II (Ref BF722 .J431) 2 volumes.

Psychological Abstracts (Index Shelf 2) or the CD-ROM, PsycLIT.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Psychological tests and measures are instruments that quantify the presence or absence of one or more psychological processes.

Published psychological tests are not widely available to the general public. Information on these tests can be obtained in secondary literature.

A reference book which provides a substantial amount of background, critical, and bibliographic information on published psychological tests is Buros' Mental Measurements Yearbook.

There also are tests that are unpublished. The Directory of Unpublished Experimental Mental Measures is one source that enables you to locate information on these titles.

CHAPTER NINE REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers are on page 92.

1. Psychological tests are designed primarily for measuring personality factors. True or False.

2. The Library has a large collection of psychological tests and measures. True or False.

3. Psychological tests and measures are not usually available in research libraries. True or False

4. Published psychological tests can be ordered by professionals in appropriate fields from the organizations that produce the tests. True or False.

5. You may learn about specific tests by reading about them in secondary sources. True or False

6. The Mental Measurements Yearbook is the major source for background information on commercial psychological tests and measures. True or False.

7. The word "Mental" in MMY's title really means "sanity". True or False.

8. Buros is a major producer of psychological tests. True or False.

9. MMY gives information on how to order tests and measures. True or False.

10. MMY includes detailed critiques of every tests it lists. True or False.

11. On page 86 of your workbook, test number 1275 includes a bibliography but test number 1095 does not. True or False.

12. To help you focus in on appropriate tests, MMY provides you with four separate indexes. True or False.

13. MMY has 2 types of subject indexes. True or False.

14. Unfortunately, Psychological Abstracts cannot be readily used to locate articles on psychological tests. True or False.

15. MMY is not the only published book that contains useful information on many psychological tests and measures. True or False.

16. Unpublished psychological tests and measures are not commercially available. True or False.

17. It is possible to obtain secondary source information on unpublished psychological tests and measures. True or False.

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS.

On the Practicum Exam, you may be asked questions such as the following.

1. Using the 9th Mental Measurements Yearbook classified subject index, find the section that deals with a test that measures learning disability.

2. Find coverage in MMY for a test called the Shut Primary Language Indicator Test.

3. Does MMY include critiques for the Shut Test?

4. Does MMY include a bibliography for the Shut Test?

5. Find a test in MMY which is associated with the psychologist Gordon Allport.

6. Use Psychological Abstracts or PsycLIT to find a citation to an article on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

7. Find coverage in the Directory of Unpublished Experimental Mental Measures for a test that deals with the measurement of anxiety and achievement.

ANSWERS TO PSY 121 REVIEW QUESTIONS, CHAPTER NINE .
(Relevant workbook pages are noted in parentheses.)

1. False (page 84, paragraph 2)
2. False (page 83, middle)
3. True (page 83, middle)
4. True (page 84, step 3, d & e)
5. True (page 83, last 2 paragraphs)
6. True (page 83, last sentence)
7. False (page 84, 2nd paragraph)
8. False (page 84, 2nd paragraph)
9. True (page 84, step 3)
10. False (page 85, step 7)
11. True
12. False (page 86, step 9)
13. True (page 87, steps 11 & 14)
14. False (page 88, last paragraph)
15. True (page 88, middle and page 89, top)
16. True (page 89, top)
17. True (page 89, top)

CHAPTER TEN

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

After reading this chapter, you will know:

- what a government document is
- the variety of documents in the Stony Brook library
- how to use the Government Documents Catalog Service and the Monthly Catalog to locate documents

INTRODUCTION

Government Documents are publications issued by or for a government body or agency. They include the publications of federal, state, local, and foreign governments and of intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations. Publications issued by the United States Government, the State of New York, and Suffolk County (N.Y.) are all government documents.

Government documents are a valuable resource because they contain detailed information on a wide range of topics, most often in the social sciences. Many times government documents contain unique information that cannot be found elsewhere. When television and newspapers announce such things as the monthly rate of unemployment or a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the original source of this information is usually some United States government document. Many federal government agencies, such as the National Institutes of Mental Health, Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, and Child Health and Human Development, publish material particularly relevant to research in psychology.

EXAMPLES OF MAJOR TYPES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Subject Reports - These are detailed reports on topics of current interest in such areas as health, social welfare, foreign affairs, and the political process; thousands of such subject reports are issued each year by the United States government and its agencies.

An example is:
The Neuroscience of Mental Health: A Report on Neuroscience issued by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1984.

Laws of the United States - The laws passed at each session of Congress are collected into an official version entitled United States Statutes at Large.

Congressional Record - This is a word-for-word record of the daily proceedings of the House and Senate, including debates and speeches, and is issued each day the Congress is in session.

Congressional Hearings - These are texts of public meetings held by congressional committees to gather information on specific political issues and subjects under consideration for new legislation. They contain transcripts of the testimony of witnesses representing different sides of an issue. Witnesses may be experts, federal administrators, interest-group spokesmen, and other concerned parties.

An example of a hearing is:
Legal Issues that Arise When Color is Added to Films Originally Produced, Sold, and Distributed in Black and White. This hearing was held before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 18, 1987.

Congressional Reports - Reports are issued in conjunction with specific pieces of legislation being considered by a committee, and contain a detailed analysis of the political issues included in the proposed legislation.

An example of a congressional report is: Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment: report of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on S.J. Res. 225, together with supplemental, additional, and minority views. It was issued by the Committee in 1985.

Congressional Committee Prints - These publications are written by a committee's staff as a means of briefing committee members on the background of a specific issue. Often they are compilations of prior legislation.

One committee print is: A Compilation of Job Training and Related Laws, which was written in 1987 for the use of members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

United States Reports - This is the official publication of United State Supreme Court decisions and includes the opinions of all the justices on each case heard by the Court.

Census Reports - Publications of the Census Bureau often contain the most detailed statistics to be found on a topic. Many census reports provide statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the population of the United States.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS IN THE STONY BROOK LIBRARY

The Government Documents Section is located on the second floor of the Reference Room in the Main Library. The documents reference desk, where you can receive assistance, is at the east end of the room. Most of the publications housed here are from the United States government. The others were published by the New York State government, the Suffolk County (N.Y.) government, or the United Nations.

The Stony Brook library is a federal depository, which means that certain publications of the federal government are automatically "deposited" here for the use of the public. In fact, we receive over 70,000 documents per year in this way. Those that are not automatically sent to us (these are called "non-depository" items) can be obtained by request. Most of these documents, whether depository or non-depository, are kept in the Documents Section, while some may be in the main library stacks, the reference room, the microforms section, or any one of the science libraries. Because most of these documents are NOT LISTED IN STARS, you will need to use the Government Documents Catalog Service on compact disc, or the Monthly Catalog, both located in the Documents Section, to identify and locate United States government documents.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CATALOG SERVICE (GDCS)

The Government Documents Catalog Service (GDCS) on CD-ROM is an easy to use computer index which lists United States government documents processed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in Washington, D.C. from June 1976 to the present.

Some important features of GDCS are described here:

Menu-Driven System

GDCS is a menu-driven system, which means that on each screen there is a list of options (or a "menu") for you to choose from. The "main menu" is the starting point or the first screen of the search process. The menu is located on the left side of each screen and consists of ten boxes, labeled F1 through F10. (See illustrations to follow). These boxes represent the "function keys" located on the left side of the keyboard and also labeled F1 through F10.

Function Keys

Each function key represents a single process or "function" carried out by the computer. At each step of your search, different options will be listed on the menu. Three of the most important boxes on the main menu are F1, F2, and F3, representing the main indexes to all the documents in the GDCS.

F1 (labeled "find by author") is the author index
F2 ("find by title") is the title index
F3 ("find by subject") is the subject index
F9 is the "help" key
F10 takes you back to the main menu to start a new search
F5 is used to print a particular screen

Full References

GDCS contains full references to each document listed. These references all start with the Superintendent of Documents number (**SUDOCS NBR**) on the first line. The second line always contains the **entry number**, the unique number assigned to each item in the Monthly Catalog. Other parts of the full reference are the author, title, issuing agency and number of pages. You must look at the full reference to get all the information needed to locate a document in our library.

Depository Item

The designation "DEP ITEM" appears on the far right of the screen in the list of documents IN THE SUBJECT INDEX indicating whether a document is a depository item or not. If it does not say "DEP ITEM" and there is just blank space, then the document is non-depository.

DISPLAY OF: GDCS starting screen

(see main menu on left hand side)

F1 Find by Author	F2 Find by Title
F3 Find by Subject	F4 Find All
F5	F6
F7 To Number Search	F8 To keyword Search
F9 Help	F10

THE ACTUAL KEYS ARE LOCATED ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE KEYBOARD

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CATALOG SERVICE
(GDCS)
GPO Index on CD-ROM

Welcome to

GDCS

An index to all Government Documents
Catalogued by the Government printing
office from June 1976 to the present month

Select a function key to begin !

Copyright 1987, 1988 by Auto-Graphics, Inc.
IMPACT/GDCS Software Version 5.03 (03/89)

DISPLAY OF: GDCS screen showing an entry for an item

(notice menu options on the left are different from the ones appearing on main menu)

F1	F2
F3 Next Title	F4 Prior Step
F5 Print Record	F6
F7	F8
F9 Help	F10 Start Over

Title 1 of 5

CURR. SUDOC: HE 20.8114/3:B 39
SUDOCS NBR.: HE 20.8114/3:B 39
OCLC NBR.: 4533114
STOCK NBR.: 017-04-00809-5
AUTHOR: Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency (U.S.)
TITLE: Dangerous behavior : a problem in law and mental health /
PUBLISHER: Rockville, Md. : U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency ; Washington : for sale by the

more

Press ALT/m for MARC Display

Select a function key to continue

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THE MONTHLY CATALOG

Before the advent of the Government Documents Catalog Service, the major index for identifying United States government documents was the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. It has been issued since 1895 and each monthly issue contains a list of all documents processed by the Government Printing Office in that month.

Some important features of the Monthly Catalog are:

Basic Arrangement -
The Monthly Catalog is divided into several different sections. The main section lists each document and includes author, title, publication date, and issuing agency. Each publication is assigned a unique Monthly Catalog entry number and appears in the main section of the MC by this entry number.

Indexes -
The remainder of the Monthly Catalog consists of numerous indexes. Some of the most important ones are the author index, the title index, and the subject index. These indexes give you the Monthly Catalog number which you can use to find a complete reference to the document in the main section. In each monthly issue, the indexes are located at the back. At the end of each year, the monthly indexes are collected into an annual index.

Depository Items -
The complete reference to a document in the main section of the Monthly Catalog may include a black dot, meaning that the document is a "depository" item. References which do not include a black dot are "non-depository" items.

Q. **AFTER OBTAINING A CITATION FROM GDCS OR THE Monthly Catalog, WHAT DOES ONE DO TO OBTAIN MATERIAL?**

A. **Check STARS. If an item has been cataloged, use its call number to locate the item in the library system. For entries that you can not find on STARS, you may consult the government documents staff. They will locate materials for you.**

CHAPTER TEN REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answers to questions are on pages 101-102.

1. Publications issued by the Supreme Court, Congress, and the President's Office are all government documents.
   True or False

2. Congressional hearings and reports usually present viewpoints and/or analyses of political issues being considered by Congress. True or False

3. Census reports do not contain very detailed statistics about the population of the United States. True or False

4. Publications issued by the Federal Election Commission and the State Department are not government documents.
   True or False

5. All government documents at Stony Brook are kept in the Government Documents Section on the second floor of the Reference Room in the Main Library. True or False

6. Over 70,000 documents per year are "deposited" at Stony Brook by the federal government each year free of charge.
   True of False

7. The printed Monthly Catalog has a main section containing complete references to documents and at least three indexes: author, title, and subject. True or False

8. The Superintendent of Documents entry number is not needed to locate government documents at Stony Brook. True or False

9. A unique Monthly Catalog entry number is assigned to each document listed in the Monthly Catalog. True or False

10. GDCS is the computerized version of the printed Monthly Catalog. True or False

11. GDCS can be used to locate government documents issued during the 1960's. True or False

12. GDCS can be used to locate United Nations documents.
    True or False

13. GDCS contains Monthly Catalog entry numbers. True or False

14. All government documents at Stony Brook are listed in STARS.
    True or False

15. The phrase "DEP ITEM" which appears on GDCS screens means that the document is a depository item and that Stony Brook will probably have it. True or false

16. Give one reason why government documents are very valuable in doing social science research. _____
_____

17. Many complete references in the main section of the Monthly Catalog contain a black dot. What does the black dot signify? _____

18. If you are using the printed Monthly Catalog to find documents on a particular topic, in which section should you look first? _____
If you were using GDCS, which function would you use?_____
Which number function key on the main menu? _____

19. Give one advantage of using GDCS instead of the printed Monthly Catalog to find documents issued since July 1976.
_____
_____

20. What is the title of the official version of the laws of the United States? _____

21. After getting citations for U.S. government publications from GDCS or the Monthly Catalog, how do you obtain the items you want to read? _____
_____
_____

PRACTICUM EXAM QUESTIONS

The following is a sampling of the types of questions you will need to answer in order to successfully complete your practicum for Government Documents.

1. Find a complete reference for a document written by Gregory W. Sandford using the 1986 Monthly Catalog. What index did you use to look up this document? What number is given in the index to help you locate the full reference? What are such numbers called?

2. Find the complete reference to a book entitled Gun Control Laws in Foreign Countries using the "Find By Title" function in GDCS. What is the Monthly Catalog entry number? What government agency issued this book?

3. Locate the two-volume government document entitled Containment: Concept and Policy issued sometime in the last decade.

4. Locate a government document on taxicab licensing issued in 1984.

ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS--PSY 121, CHAPTER 10

(Relevant workbook pages appear in parentheses.)

1. True (page 93, Introduction)
2. True (page 94)
3. False (page 95, top)
4. False (page 93, Introduction)
5. False (page 95, paragraph 3)
6. True (page 95, paragraph 3)
7. True (page 98)
8. False (page 96, Full Reference)
9. True (page 96, Full Reference; page 98, Basic Arrangement)
10. True (never explicitly stated, but implied. See page 98, top)
11. False (page 95, last paragraph)
12. False (page 95, last paragraph)
13. True (page 96, Full Reference)
14. False (page 95, 3rd paragraph, last sentence)
15. True (page 96, last paragraph; page 95, 3rd paragraph)
16. They contain detailed information on a wide array of topics and may contain unique information that cannot be found elsewhere. (page 93, Introduction)

17. The black dot signifies that the document is a "depository" item, distributed free to "depository" libraries. Stony Brook is a depository library. (page 98, Depository Items; page 95, 3rd paragraph)
18. The Subject Index (page 98, paragraph 3). As with other reference sources we have studied, the subject index is usually checked first when doing research on a particular topic.
19. You can search many years at once using GDCS. (This may not be clear from the text, but, as mentioned in previous chapters, CD-ROMS usually cumulate several years on one disc. Printed indexes like the Monthly Catalog are usually available in annual volumes and, as such, must be searched one year at a time. (See also page 95, last paragraph and page 98, Indexes.)
20. United States Statutes at Large (page 94, top)
21. Take information and consult STARS to see if item is cataloged. If it is, use the call number to find the document in our library system. If item is not cataloged on STARS, take citations to government documents staff. They will find material for you. (page 98, bottom)